

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Plaintiff,) **FILED EX PARTE AND UNDER SEAL**
v.) Civil Action No. 04-12582-RCL
301 ADAMS STREET, QUINCY,)
MASSACHUSETTS; 1548-1558)
DORCHESTER AVENUE, DORCHESTER,)
MASSACHUSETTS; FIVE (5) CERTAIN)
PARCELS OF LAND WITH THE)
BUILDINGS(S) THEREON IN BROCKTON)
PLYMOUTH COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS,)
COMMONLY KNOWN AS 11 ROSSETER)
STREET, 16 ROSSETER STREET,)
213-223 NORTH MAIN STREET, 204)
NORTH MONTELLO STREET, AND 227)
NORTH MAIN STREET, INCLUDING ALL)
APPURTENCES AND IMPROVEMENTS)
THEREON; \$67,561.88 IN UNITED)
STATES CURRENCY; and \$26,776.42 IN)
UNITED STATES CURRENCY, SEIZED)
FROM ASIAN AMERICAN BANK CHECKING)
ACCOUNT NUMBER 310029269,)
Defendants.)

AMENDED VERIFIED COMPLAINT FOR FORFEITURE IN REM

The United States of America, by its attorney, Michael J. Sullivan, United States Attorney for the District of Massachusetts, in a civil action of forfeiture pursuant to Title 18, United States Code, Sections 981(a)(1)(C), 981(a)(1)(A), and 981 (b), and Title 31, United States Code, Section 5317(c)(1) and (c)(2) alleges that:

1. This Court has jurisdiction in this matter pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1345, 1355, and 1356. Venue is appropriate pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1395.

2. The in rem Defendant Properties are now, and, during

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the pendency of this action, will be within the jurisdiction of this Court.

3. The Defendant Properties are described as:
 - a. the real property and buildings located at 301 Adams Street, Quincy, Massachusetts, having a deed recorded at the Norfolk County Land Court as Document No. 1025853, noted on Certificate of Title No. 167544 ("301 Adams"), currently owned by Tina Le;
 - b. the real property and buildings located at 1548-1558 Dorchester Avenue, Dorchester, Massachusetts, having a deed recorded at the Suffolk County Registry of Deeds at Book 32823, Page 262, ("1548 Dorchester"), currently owned by Tina Le;
 - c. five (5) certain parcels of land with the buildings(s) thereon in Brockton, Plymouth County, Massachusetts, commonly known as 11 Rosseter Street, 16 Rosseter Street, 213-223 North Main Street, 204 North Montello Street, and 227 North Main Street, having a deed recorded at the Plymouth County Registry of Deeds, Book 29342, Page 298, ("204 North Montello"), currently owned by DL Group, L.L.C.;
 - d. \$67,561.88 in United States Currency¹, seized from 301 Adams on December 15, 2004 (the "Seized Currency"); and
 - e. \$26,776.42 in United States Currency, seized from Asian American Bank Checking Account Number 310029269, held in the name of Tina Le, on December 15, 2004 (the "9269 Account"),

(collectively referred to as the "Defendant Properties").

4. As detailed in the Amended Affidavit of Federal Bureau of Investigation Special Agent Brad Carpenter, which is attached as Exhibit A and incorporated herein by reference, the United

¹The currency seized from 301 Adams included United States Currency, Canadian Currency, Singapore Currency, and Euros. All of the seized currency was converted into United States Currency at the applicable exchange rate, and totaled \$67,561.88.

States has probable cause to believe that the Defendant Properties constitute or are derived from proceeds of mail fraud and/or wire fraud, in violation of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1341 and/or 1343, and therefore are subject to seizure and/or forfeiture pursuant to 18 U.S.C. §§ 981(a)(1)(C) and 981(b). In addition, the United States has probable cause to believe that the Defendant Properties were involved in transactions or attempted transactions in violation of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1956 and/or 1957, and therefore are subject to seizure and/or forfeiture pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 981(a)(1)(A) and 981(b). Finally, the United States has probable cause to believe that the 9269 Account constitutes property involved in or traceable to a violation of 31 U.S.C. § 5324(c), and therefore is subject to seizure and forfeiture to the United States pursuant to 31 U.S.C. § 5317(c).

5. By virtue of the facts set forth above and in the attached Amended Affidavit, 301 Adams, 1548 Dorchester, and 204 North Montello are subject to forfeiture to the United States of America pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 981(a)(1)(C), and 18 U.S.C. § 981(a)(1)(A). Furthermore, the Seized Currency is subject to seizure and forfeiture to the United States of America pursuant to 18 U.S.C. §§ 981(a)(1)(C), 981(a)(1)(A), and 981(b). Finally, the 9269 Account is subject to seizure and forfeiture to the United States of America pursuant to 18 U.S.C. §§ 981(a)(1)(A), 981(a)(1)(C), and 981(b), and 31 U.S.C. § 5317(c).

WHEREFORE, the United States of America prays:

- (1) that judgment of forfeiture be decreed against the Defendant Properties;
- (2) that, thereafter, the Defendant Properties be disposed of according to law; and
- (3) for costs and all other relief to which the United States may be entitled.

Respectfully submitted,

MICHAEL J. SULLIVAN
United States Attorney

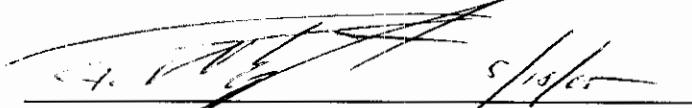
By: _____


KRISTINA E. BARCLAY
Assistant U.S. Attorney
1 Courthouse Way, Suite 9200
Boston, MA 02210
(617) 748-3371

Date: May 18, 2005

Verification

I, Brad Carpenter, Special Agent, Federal Bureau of Investigation, state that I have read the foregoing Amended Complaint for Forfeiture In Rem and the attached Amended Affidavit, and the contents thereof are true to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief.



Brad Carpenter
Special Agent
Federal Bureau of Investigation

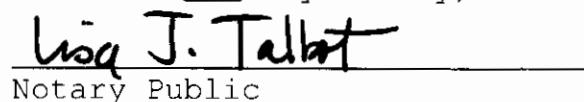
COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

Suffolk, ss

Boston

Then personally appeared before me the above-named Brad Carpenter, Special Agent, Federal Bureau of Investigation, who acknowledged the foregoing to be true to the best of his knowledge, information, and belief, on behalf of the United States of America.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 18th day of May, 2005.



Lisa J. Talbot
Notary Public

My commission expires:

5/29/09

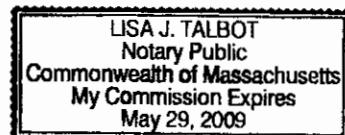


EXHIBIT A

AMENDED AFFIDAVIT OF BRAD CARPENTER

I, Brad Carpenter, being duly sworn, hereby depose and state as follows:

1. I am a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation ("FBI") and have been so employed since April 2003. I am currently assigned to the FBI's Boston Field Division. Since August 2003, I have been assigned to the Health Care Fraud Squad. In this capacity, my duties and responsibilities include conducting criminal investigations of individuals and business who have violated federal criminal laws, with an emphasis on health care-related conduct.

2. I graduated from the FBI Training Academy in Quantico, Virginia in April 2003, where I received training in the area of financial investigations. The topics included wire and mail fraud, money laundering, bank fraud and conspiracy. I also received instruction on probable cause as it relates to search and seizure warrants, and methods and practices of executing them. During my tenure, I have participated in a variety of investigations, in which I have participated witness interviews, arrests and searches. My previous professional experience included working for three years in the area of computer software.

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3. I submit this Amended Affidavit in support of an complaint for civil forfeiture against:

- a. the real property and buildings located at 301 Adams Street, Quincy, Massachusetts, having a deed recorded at the Norfolk County Land Court, as Document No. 1025853, noted on Certificate of Title No. 167544 ("301 Adams"), currently owned by Tina Le;
- b. the real property and buildings located at 1548-1558 Dorchester Avenue, Dorchester, Massachusetts, having a deed recorded at the Suffolk County Registry of Deeds at Book 32823, Page 262, ("1548 Dorchester"), currently owned by Tina Le;
- c. five (5) certain parcels of land with the buildings(s) thereon in Brockton, Plymouth County, Massachusetts, commonly known as 11 Rosseter Street, 16 Rosseter Street, 213-223 North Main Street, 204 North Montello Street, and 227 North Main Street, having a deed recorded at the Plymouth County Registry of Deeds at Book 29342, Page 298 ("204 North Montello"), currently owned by DL Group, L.L.C.;

d. \$67,561.88 in United States Currency¹, seized from 301 Adams on December 15, 2004 (the "Seized Currency"); and

e. \$26,776.42 in United States Currency, seized from Asian American Bank Checking Account Number 310029269, held in the name of Tina Le, on December 15, 2004 (the "9269 Account"), (collectively, the "Defendant Properties").

4. I have probable cause to believe that the Defendant Properties constitute or are derived from proceeds traceable to mail fraud and/or wire fraud in violation of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1341 and/or 1343, and therefore are subject to seizure and/or forfeiture pursuant to 18 U.S.C. §§ 981(a)(1)(C) and 981(b). I further have probable cause to believe that the Defendant Properties constitute property involved in transactions or attempted transactions in violation of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1956 and/or 1957, or are traceable to such property, and therefore are subject to seizure and/or forfeiture pursuant to 18 U.S.C. §§ 981(a)(1)(A) and 981(b). Finally, I have probable cause to believe that the 9269 Account constitutes property involved in or traceable to violations of 31 U.S.C. § 5324(c), and therefore is

¹ The currency seized from 301 Adams included United States Currency, Canadian Currency, Singapore Currency, and Euros. All of the seized currency was converted into United States Currency at the applicable exchange rate, and totaled \$67,561.88.

subject to seizure and forfeiture to the United States pursuant to 31 U.S.C. § 5317(c).

5. The information contained in this Amended Affidavit was either observed by me or related to me by other law enforcement officers involved in this investigation. The participants involved in the joint investigation described below include Special Agent Michael McCall of the FBI, Investigator Scott Faragi of the Insurance Fraud Bureau of Massachusetts ("IFB"), Special Agents Marion T. Benevento and William Skene of the Internal Revenue Service, Criminal Investigation Division ("IRS"), IRS Revenue Agent David LaJoie, and Inspector John Hickey of the United States Postal Inspection Service ("USPIS"). This Amended Affidavit is based upon statements that I obtained or which were communicated to me by witnesses or others participating in the investigation, surveillance conducted by myself and others participating in the investigation, and my review of documents and business records. I am familiar with the circumstances of the offenses described in this Amended Affidavit. This Amended Affidavit is submitted for the limited purpose of establishing probable cause for forfeiture of the Defendant Properties. In light of the limited purpose for which this affidavit is being submitted, I have not included each and every fact known to me concerning this investigation.

OVERVIEW OF THE SCHEME

6. Since 1994, Tien "Tina" Le, along with her daughters Mercedes Tang and Misa Tang, and common-law husband, Steven Nguyen, and others (collectively the "Tina Le Organization" or the "Subjects") have owned and operated, either directly or indirectly, the following corporations:

- a. First State Labor Services, Inc.;
- b. T. Nguyen Temporary;
- c. Wonder Fast Labor Services, Inc.;
- d. Bay State Temp. Agency, Inc.;
- e. Mass Labor Services Corp.;
- f. Labor Staffing, Inc.; and
- g. Star Labor Staffing, Inc.

7. Through these entities, the Tina Le Organization has operated temporary employment agencies which specialize in providing workers, including many recent immigrants, to various businesses, particularly manufacturers and distributors of consumer goods (the "Client Companies"), in Massachusetts and elsewhere. They have defrauded various insurance companies and the IRS by substantially under-representing the number of workers they employ, thereby illegally reducing their employment taxes and workers' compensation insurance premiums.

BACKGROUND

8. What follows is a brief explanation of: a) how temporary employment agencies operate; b) how the workers' compensation system in Massachusetts works; c) the obligations of employers to report their payroll to the IRS; and d) the way in which fraudulent temporary employment agencies evade their reporting obligations to their insurers and the IRS. These explanations are based on information provided to me by IRS Special Agent Skene, as well as IFB Investigator Faragi, whose agency is charged with rooting out fraud in the Massachusetts workers' compensation insurance system. The information below also is based on interviews of insurance company auditors conducted either by me or others involved in the investigation.

9. Investigator Faragi has conducted fraud investigations for over nine years. From 1995 to 1998, Investigator Faragi was a financial investigator in the Massachusetts Attorney General's Office. Since 1998, he has been an IFB Investigator and has devoted nearly all of his time to investigating insurance premium fraud, in conjunction with state and federal prosecutors. Based on this experience, he is familiar with how the workers' compensation system works, and the common methods by which employers, including temporary employment agencies, attempt to evade their reporting obligations.

Temporary Employment Agencies Defined

10. The term "temporary employment agency" refers to a business arrangement whereby the "agency" provides client companies with workers, ordinarily on a short-term basis. Under such arrangements, the client companies direct the day-to-day work of the employees, while the agency maintains administrative responsibility over them. Specifically, the agency is ordinarily responsible for issuing paychecks to the employees and for processing payroll deductions for taxes, social security obligations, health care benefits and/or union dues. The agency is also responsible for meeting certain other fiduciary responsibilities of employers, including maintaining workers' compensation insurance for each employee.

The Workers' Compensation System in Massachusetts

11. Massachusetts law requires that employers obtain workers' compensation insurance coverage so those employees who suffer work-related injuries will be compensated in accordance with the workers' compensation laws of Massachusetts. As with other forms of insurance, employers obtain workers' compensation insurance by paying fees, known as premiums, to insurance companies which issue insurance policies that cover the employers' obligations to pay for on-the-job injuries.

12. Workers' compensation insurance typically is obtained for a fixed period, often one year, known as the insurance

"policy term." At the beginning of a policy term, an employer is required to provide its workers' compensation insurer with estimates of its anticipated payroll and number of client companies during the upcoming policy term, as well as information regarding the job classifications of its employees. The insurer uses the employer's payroll estimates to determine an estimated premium, which the employer may be required to pay, in part or in full, before or during the policy term.

13. After the close of a policy term, the insurance company normally conducts an "audit" of the employer's actual payroll during the policy term. The purpose of an audit is to verify the accuracy of the agency's payroll estimates and, if necessary, to adjust the amount of installment payments the agency may be obligated to pay. Such audits may be informal, such as obtaining information through a telephone call, or they may involve a more comprehensive review of records.

14. During such audits, the agency is required under the standard insurance contract to report to the insurance company its actual payroll during the policy term, as well as the number of client companies and employees. The agency may also be required to furnish records, such as employment tax withholding documents, to verify the payroll figures provided.

15. Actual payroll figures are used to determine the final amount of the agency's premium for the policy term. If the

agency's actual payroll exceeds the amount of payroll estimated at the beginning of the policy term, the agency would pay the difference in the premiums. Conversely, if the estimated figures exceed the actual amount, the agency may be entitled to a refund.

Federal Employment (Payroll) Tax

16. The Federal employment tax rate is 15.3% of an employee's wages. The employee is liable for one-half of this 15.3%, or 7.65% of the employee's wages, and the employer is liable for the other half, or 7.65% of the employee's wages. Federal tax laws require an employer to withhold the employment taxes for which its employees are liable from its payroll, and to report and pay those withheld taxes to the IRS. Federal tax laws further require an employer to report and to pay its share of employment taxes to the IRS. An employer is required to report payroll taxes by filing an IRS Form 941, Employer's Federal Quarterly Tax Return ("Form 941"). The employer must file a Form 941 for each quarter, ending on March 31st, June 30th, September 30th, and December 31st of every year. Federal employment taxes consist of Social Security Tax and Medicare Tax.

Common Tactics Used To Avoid Workers' Compensation Insurance and Tax Obligations

17. Investigator Faragi also informs me that there are various tactics a temporary employment agency might use to evade, at least partially, its employment tax and workers' compensation insurance obligations. The essence of all of these tactics is

the under-reporting of payroll. A lower payroll means a lower employment tax levy and a lower workers' compensation insurance premium.

18. According to Investigator Faragi, the most common method used to evade employment taxes and workers' compensation insurance premiums is paying temporary employees in cash ("under the table"), and not reporting the cash payments to the insurance auditor or the IRS. Agencies that engage in this practice typically maintain two sets of records, one reflecting the "above the table" payroll of employees for whom employment tax is withheld, and the other set, which is invariably much larger, reflecting the "under the table," cash payroll. The agency will only show to the insurance auditor and report to the IRS the first set of records.

19. Agencies that pay employees "under the table" typically take further steps to conceal their schemes. Because auditors often ask to review bank statements, fraudulent temporary employment agencies often refrain from depositing client company payments directly into their bank accounts. Rather, they cash the checks and distribute the proceeds among their employees, and then deposit the remainder into one or more bank accounts. Accordingly, bank statements and other records provided to the auditor may not raise suspicion.

20. The principals of such agencies also take affirmative

steps to insulate themselves from any liability. They often submit to the audit through an intermediary, usually an accountant. The principals also will list individuals who have little or no managerial authority as officers of the corporation. They use these "straws" to conceal the identities of the people who really are running the business. Investigator Faragi further explained to me that, in the ordinary course of business, companies like these routinely use the mails for a variety of business practices, including mailing premium adjustment notices (documents mailed to workers' compensation insurance customers which reflect adjustments to their insurance premiums based upon the results of the audit) as well as invoices for payment. When an employer conceals payroll from an insurance auditor or otherwise evades insurance premiums, these mailings reflect the fraudulently reduced premiums and other false data. As such, these mailings are both reasonably foreseeable and necessary steps in the execution of a fraud scheme.

21. Investigator Faragi adds that principals of fraudulent temporary employment agencies also use straws to create a veil of legitimacy for "under the table" payments to employees. Payments to independent contractors are not subject to Federal employment taxes, but such payments must be reported to the IRS on an Form 1099 ("Form 1099"). It is not uncommon for an agency intending to defraud the IRS by filing a Form 1099, naming a "straw" as an

independent contractor and characterizing their "under the table" cash payments to employees as payments to the independent contractor. Because the filing of several Forms 1099 lends the appearance that the recipients of the payments are actually employees, agencies will attribute all of the cash payments to a small number of independent contractors. When questioned, principals of these agencies will often falsely contend that the "straws" named on their 1099 Forms are subcontractors who supply additional temporary workers to the agency.

22. If they sense that insurance auditors are becoming skeptical, temporary employment agencies that knowingly under-report their payroll typically change the names of their companies. They might dissolve or abandon a corporation, or reincorporate it under a different name, while maintaining the same employees and servicing the same client companies. Changing the corporate name, as well as the nominal corporate officers, enables an agency to apply anew for workers' compensation insurance without the suspicious track record of the old company, thereby avoiding a denial of coverage or an increase in premium. The use of an audit contact, often an accountant, conceals from the auditor the identities of the people really running the successor business.

THE INVESTIGATION

23. In January 2000, IFB Investigator Faragi contacted the FBI regarding an ongoing state investigation into a temporary employment agency operated by Tien "Tina" Le. The ensuing federal investigation, which included physical surveillance, document review, witness interviews, trash interceptions, consensual recordings and undercover operations, revealed that the temporary employment organization run by the Tina Le Organization was indeed paying its employees in cash, "under-the-table," to avoid employment and income taxes and reduce their workers' compensation insurance premiums, thereby defrauding the IRS and the workers' compensation insurers.

24. As part of this investigation, Investigator Faragi contacted the Workers' Compensation Rating and Inspection Bureau of Massachusetts ("the WCRIB") in Boston, Massachusetts. WCRIB records reflect that each of the following entities operated in Massachusetts as a temporary employment agency, and carried workers' compensation insurance through the WCRIB:

- a. First State Labor Services, Inc.;
- b. T. Nguyen Temporary;
- c. Wonder Fast Labor Services, Inc.;
- d. Bay State Temp. Agency, Inc.;
- e. Mass Labor Services Corp.;
- f. Labor Staffing, Inc.; and

g. Star Labor Staffing, Inc.

25. I have reviewed the WCRIB records relating to the above-listed employment agencies, as well as numerous records from over one hundred Client Companies that hired temporary workers from these agencies. The Client Companies largely include manufacturing and distribution operations that require unskilled or semi-skilled workers. Some of these companies retained the services of more than one hundred temporary employees of the Tina Le Organization.

26. The Client Company records we obtained included, among other things, employee lists, time sheets, invoices, cancelled checks and correspondence from the temporary employment agencies. Many of the Client Companies completed questionnaires about their dealings with the temporary agencies, and I and others on the investigative team have conducted numerous interviews of Client Company representatives. I also have reviewed records filed on behalf of these agencies with the Secretary of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts Corporations Division, and numerous financial institution records regarding these agencies. I and others on the investigative team also have interviewed former employees of these agencies.

27. Based on this information, it appears that each of the above-listed corporations have been a front for the Subjects' fraudulent temporary services business. As depicted in the chart

attached as **Exhibit 1**, the subjects began operating two temporary employment agencies in 1995, Wonder Fast Labor Services, Inc., owned by Steven Nguyen, and First State Labor Services, Inc., owned by Tina "Tien" Le. Since then, the organizations merged under the name Mass Labor Services Corp. and have since done in business under the various names listed above. I submit this affidavit in support of a search warrant for locations related to these companies.

Connections Among Companies Fronting For the Tina Le Organization

28. Set forth in this section is the evidence establishing that First State Labor Services, Inc., T. Nguyen Temporary, Wonder Fast Labor Services, Inc., Bay State Temp. Agency, Inc., Mass Labor Services Corp., Labor Staffing, Inc. and Star Labor Staffing, Inc., were the names under which the subjects operated a fraudulent temporary services agency.

29. I have reviewed records on file with the Office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts relating to a number of temporary employment agencies. I also have conducted interviews of and reviewed documents provided to me by former employees of these agencies, insurance auditors, financial institutions and Client Company representatives. I also have reviewed business records, including invoices, correspondence and time sheets, discovered in intercepted trash for the Subjects' primary residence at 301 Adams.

30. This information reveals that the Subjects have owned and controlled the same temporary employment agency since 1995. The Subjects have operated the agency under the guise of several different corporations. Although the corporations nominally were run by different officers and directors, the individuals were merely straws for the Subjects. They used these straws so that the insurers would not know who really ran the company.

First State Labor Services, Inc.

31. Tien "Tina" Le ("Le") incorporated First State Labor Services, Inc. ("First State") on December 13, 1995 and voluntarily dissolved the company on September 25, 1998.² During First State's existence, Le was President, Treasurer, Clerk and 100% owner of First State. Client Companies reported to investigators that Le, her daughter Mercedes Tang and/or Steven Nguyen were their business contacts at First State, and that these Subjects represented themselves to Client Companies as partners in an employment agency.

32. First State applied for workers' compensation insurance and was assigned a policy through Travelers Indemnity Co. ("Travelers") beginning on December 27, 1995. In February 1998,

² First State was not Le's first foray into the temporary employment business. Client Company and bank account information revealed that Le operated a temporary services company under the name "T & L Temporary Services Inc." as early as December 1993, and that it merged with First State in November 1995. First State inherited its Post Office Box, telephone number and fax number from "T & L Temporary Services Inc."

during a routine workers' compensation insurance audit, Travelers uncovered discrepancies, which caused Travelers to assess First State a \$162,243 increase in its insurance premium. In June 1998, shortly after this assessment, First State claimed to have ceased operation and did not pay the premium.

T. Nguyen Temporary

33. In February 1998, the same month as First State's last audit, Tien Duc Nguyen, d/b/a T. Nguyen Temporary ("T. Nguyen"), applied for workers' compensation insurance as a temporary employment agency. T. Nguyen was assigned a policy through Liberty Mutual Fire Insurance Company ("Liberty Mutual") effective February 1998. The Liberty Mutual policy was cancelled on July 14, 1998 after T. Nguyen failed to afford access to its operations for audit purposes.

34. Although T. Nguyen told Liberty Mutual that it never had any Client Companies and had only one employee, letters and invoices produced by Client Companies reflect that First State continued to do business under the name of T. Nguyen beginning in or around June 1998. For example, on June 2, 1998, Le sent letters to at least two First State Client Companies announcing that First State and T. Nguyen would be "merging together

starting on June 8, 1998."³ One letter, to Americraft Carton, Inc. ("Americraft"), is printed on T. Nguyen letterhead, and the other, to Quebecor Printing ("Quebecor"), is printed on First State letterhead. The letters further state that the telephone number and address would remain the same, but that the Client Companies would be provided with T. Nguyen time sheets.

35. Audit records, as well as information and documents provided by Client Companies, and Client Company checks cashed at Broadway Enterprises, 100 Water Street, Worcester, Massachusetts ("Broadway") reflect that First State and T. Nguyen shared virtually the same Client Companies. Information provided by representatives of some of those Client Companies indicated that Mercedes Tang was the primary point of contact for both companies, and that T. Nguyen used the same mailing address - P.O. Box 220804, Boston, Massachusetts 02122 - as First State.

36. The connection between First State and T. Nguyen is evident in the Travelers and Liberty Mutual audit papers. Mercedes Tang was an employee of both First State and T. Nguyen, and she was identified as an audit contact for both companies. T. Nguyen audit papers reflect that Mercedes Tang's telephone

³ Whenever a Tina Le Organization entity changed its name, it sent letters to Client Companies referring to a "merger" or "name change." However, a search of the Secretary of the Commonwealth records revealed no merger documents relating to any of the Tina Le Organization entities. It appears the Organization was simply changing names.

number was (617) 822-9111 - the same telephone number printed on the First State letterhead. Further, during a November 1998 cancellation audit of First State, the Travellers auditor noted suspicious payments referencing, among other individual and entities, "T. Nguyen Temp."

37. Bank records also reflect that First State continued to operate through T. Nguyen after First State's alleged demise in June 1998. In August 1998, an Asian American Bank account was opened in the name of First State. As of November 16, 1998, both Le and Tien Nguyen were co-signers on that account.

38. On July 14, 1998, Liberty Mutual cancelled the workers' compensation policy for T. Nguyen because the company did not allow Liberty's auditor access to its operations for audit purposes.

Wonder Fast Labor Services, Inc.

39. Not long after Tina Le established First State Labor, Steven Nguyen incorporated Wonder Fast Labor Services, Inc. ("Wonder Fast") in September 1995 and was its president, according to records filed with the Secretary of the Commonwealth. An employee of Client Company Americraft told investigators that Steven Nguyen represented both Wonder Fast and First State in their dealings with Americraft.

40. A former Wonder Fast employee told investigators that she worked for Steven Nguyen at Wonder Fast from 1996 to 1999.

She stated that Steven Nguyen sold Wonder Fast to Le, who merged Wonder Fast into Mass Labor Services Corp. See Paragraph 93.

Bank records confirm that Le made a \$20,000 payment to Wonder Fast on or about January 13, 1998.

Bay State Temp. Agency, Inc.

41. On June 8, 1999, Bay State Temp. Agency, Inc. ("Bay State") was incorporated. Bay State's only officer, according to Secretary of the Commonwealth records, was Phu Huu Nguyen. Wonder Fast's Client Companies received a letter signed by company president Steven Nguyen dated June 20, 1999, which stated that "our company name will change to Bay State Temp Agency, Inc."

42. Less than three months later, on September 13, 1999, Bay State's Client Companies received in the mail another letter from Steven Nguyen on the letterhead of "Mass Labor Service," the temporary employment agency, under which, as set forth below, Tina Le was doing business at that time. The letter stated that "Bay State Temp and Mass Labor Service have signed an agreement to combine companies in a merger of equals that will be effective on 9/27/99. The name of the new company will be Mass Labor Services Corporation . . . all future payments made to Baystate [sic] Temp Agency after September 27, 1999 should be payable to Mass Labor Services Corporation."

43. Documents and information from Client Companies confirm

that Wonder Fast underwent a name change to Bay State in June 1999, and that Bay State (formerly known as Wonder Fast) and Mass Labor combined some of their business in September 1999.

Although Bay State continued to service some of its Client Companies until at least October 2003, Steven Nguyen stated in a letter to Client Company TAC Group, Inc. that the two entities have "signed an agreement to combine companies in a merger of equals that will be effective on 9/27/99" and that the entities would be operating under the name of Mass Labor.

Mass Labor Services Corp.

44. Mass Labor Services Corp. ("Mass Labor") was incorporated on September 9, 1998 and its last filing with the Secretary of the Commonwealth was an Annual Report filed on March 20, 2001. According to the Secretary of the Commonwealth records, Mercedes Tang was President and 100% owner of Mass Labor until June 1999.

45. Letters received in the mail by Client Companies reflect that T. Nguyen changed its name to Mass Labor in or around January 1999. For example, on January 18, 1999, Le mailed letters on Mass Labor letterhead to at least two Client Companies, Quebecor and Americraft, stating that "[a]s of January 25, 1999, T. Nguyen Temporary will be merging with a new company to form: Mass Labor Services Corporation". The letters further state that "[a]ll time sheets and other corresponding information

will also be transferred to Mass Labor Services Corp.," and both letters reference an attached "new Certificate of Insurance."

46. Insurance audit papers also reflect that Mass Labor succeeded to the business of T. Nguyen and First State. Mass Labor applied for workers' compensation insurance and was assigned a policy through Travelers beginning on November 20, 1998. The primary audit contact for Mass Labor was Melissa Brown ("Brown"), an accountant with the office of Hung T. Pham-Do, CPA, MST ("Pham-Do Accounting"). Another accountant with Pham-Do Accounting had served as a primary audit contact for First State. The insurance records also reflect that Mercedes Tang was involved in all three companies, and that Le, the President and owner of First State, was an "employee" of Mass Labor. First State, T. Nguyen and Mass Labor also used the same Post Office Box - 220804 - in Boston, Massachusetts.

47. According to Travelers documents, the apparent connections between First State and Mass Labor prompted Travelers to conduct an investigation in or around January 1999. The investigation revealed that First State and Mass Labor shared the same telephone number - (617) 822-9111 (which was also the phone number provided to Liberty Mutual for T. Nguyen) - and fax number. In January 1999, the outgoing message on the answering machine for Mass Labor at telephone number (617) 822-9111 stated that the caller had reached "First State Labor" and could contact

"Tina Le" at a beeper number in an emergency. On January 22, 1999, Misa Tang, another of Le's daughters and the Office Manager for First State, told a Travelers investigator that First State was in the process of changing the company name and owner. Misa Tang told the auditor that the Client Companies would remain the same, and that First State had recently sent letters to its Client Companies advising them of the name change. Misa Tang further stated that Mercedes Tang was the new owner and that Le was "just an employee." The Travelers investigator later spoke with Tina Le's other daughter, Mercedes Tang, who at first denied any relation to First State, and then later claimed that she had taken over First State from Le and changed the name when Le could not pay the outstanding premium due Travelers. Mercedes Tang confirmed that Mass Labor had the same Client Companies as First State, that she had not paid Le any money for the business, and that the transaction was entirely verbal. A Travelers investigator also noted signs on the wall of the hallway and the door of Mass Labor's physical location at 1151-1162 Dorchester Avenue in Dorchester, Massachusetts reading "Mass Labor Services & First State Labor Services."

48. Based on its findings, the Travelers investigator concluded that Mass Labor was the successor-in-interest to First State, and recommended that Mass Labor be denied insurance coverage because First State still owed \$162,243 in unpaid

premiums to Travelers. Travelers filed a civil action against Mass Labor for payment of the First Labor premium, and the parties settled the action. Thereafter, Mass Labor cancelled its Travelers policy and secured workers' compensation insurance through Liberty Mutual.

49. Audit records, information and documents provided by Client Companies, and Client Company checks cashed at Broadway further reflect that First State, T. Nguyen and Mass Labor shared most of their Client Companies.

50. Documents and information provided by Client Companies reflect that Le, Mercedes Tang and Steven Nguyen continued to manage the Mass Labor operation, even after ownership was nominally transferred to a Chuong Nguyen in June 1999. For starters, a former Mass Labor employee told investigators that Le owned and controlled the business. Bank records confirm Le's role in Mass Labor before and after the "sale" to Choung Nguyen. On October 28, 1998, Le and Tien Nguyen opened a bank account in the name of Mass Labor at Asian American Bank, and transferred money from an Asian American Bank account held in the name of First State into the new account. On January 8, 2000, Le opened a second account at Asian American Bank in the name of Mass Labor, and described herself as the Vice President of Mass Labor. Tien Nguyen and Le were both signers on this account, yet Choung Nguyen was not.

51. Le's own admissions in loan documents reflect that she was in charge of the Mass Labor operation. Specifically, in or around May 2000, Le stated in a Toyota Financial Services credit application that she was the President of Mass Labor, and had been for the previous four years. In addition, in or around June or July 2001, Le stated in an Equity One Uniform Residential Loan Application that she was the "owner" of Mass Labor, and had been for the previous ten years.

52. Audit records for the policy period February 28, 2000 through February 28, 2001 reflect that Mass Labor represented to its insurance carrier, Liberty Mutual, that business was slow and the last payroll for Mass Labor was on February 16, 2001. Mass Labor subsequently allowed its Liberty Mutual policy to expire. However, as set forth below, Mass Labor simply changed its name to Labor Staffing, Inc. in or around January 2001.

Labor Staffing, Inc.

53. Labor Staffing, Inc. ("Labor Staffing") was incorporated on January 25, 2001. According to Secretary of the Commonwealth records, Cu Kim Ngo was the President, Treasurer and Clerk of the corporation.

54. Letters produced by Client Companies reflect that Labor Staffing succeeded to the business of Mass Labor. For example, on December 26, 2000, "Chu Nguyen" sent letters on Mass Labor letterhead to at least two Client Companies, Quebecor and John

Hancock Financial Services ("John Hancock"), stating that "Labor Staffing will acquire Mass Labor Services on January 3, 2001." The letters further state that the new company name will be "Labor Staffing."

55. Other Client Companies were told that Mass Labor and Labor Staffing merged in March 2001. For example, on April 2, 2001, the "Management Department" of Labor Staffing mailed a letter to Rome Cable, stating that "[a]ffecting [sic] in [sic] March 15, 2001, Mass Labor Services and Labor Staffing has [sic] merged together." The letter further states that "Mercedes Luu and Heather Tran will handle any questions".

56. Based on information provided to me by the cooperating witness whose assistance in this investigation is described below, I believe that Mercedes Luu and Mercedes Tang are the same person. Specifically, the cooperating witness described a woman who fit the same characteristics as Mercedes Tang, who in the presence of Tina Le and Steven Nguyen, provided the cooperating witness with a business card with the name Mercedes Luu.

57. In addition, on February 26, 2001, a Labor Staffing "Manager" sent a letter to WareRite Distribution, Inc. stating that "effective March of 2001, Mass Labor Service Corp. will conduct business under a new name" and that the "name change is [sic] LABOR STAFFING, INC." The writer further states that he "would like to reassure you that the current employees will

continue to work with your company as contracted," that "the services will remain the same," and that he "will continue as manager and contact person for Labor Staffing, Inc."

58. Audit records, information and documents provided by Client Companies, and records of Client Company checks cashed at Broadway reflect that Labor Staffing did business largely with the same Client Companies as First State, T. Nguyen, Mass Labor and Labor Staffing.

59. Audit and bank account records reflect that, in addition to Client Companies, Mass Labor and Labor Staffing employed many of the same individuals.

60. Despite Cu Kim Ngo's nominal ownership of Labor Staffing, information and documents provided by Client Companies reflect that Mercedes Tang, Tina Le and Steven Nguyen continued to control the operation. This information was confirmed by the fact that Le and Mercedes Tang both reported Labor Staffing income to the IRS, and by their own admissions in loan documents. For example, on an April 2001 Nissan Motor Acceptance Loan Application, Le represented that she was the Secretary of Labor Staffing, and on a June 2001 Nissan Motor Acceptance Loan Application, Le represented that she was the Vice President of Labor Staffing. Similarly, on a November 2002 Indymac Federal Savings Bank Uniform Residential Loan Application, Mercedes Tang represented that she was a manager for Labor Staffing and had

been since June 2002.

61. Bank records also confirm Tina Le's continued leadership role in the organization. An Asian American Bank checking account in the name of Labor Staffing was opened in October 2000. Kim Cu Ngo was listed as a signer on the account, but there is also a notation that "Tina Le can handle any issue of this account authorized by Kim Cu Ngo."

62. In addition, since the date of its incorporation in January 2001, Labor Staffing's principal place of business, according to records filed with the Secretary of the Commonwealth Corporations Division, has been 1548 Dorchester Avenue, Dorchester, Massachusetts ("1548 Dorchester"). Suffolk County Registry of Deeds records reflect that Le and Steven Nguyen purchased 1548 Dorchester on February 28, 2000.

63. As set forth below, although an Annual Report for Labor Staffing was filed on September 3, 2003, Labor Staffing became "Star Labor Staffing, Inc." in or around May 2003, and Labor Staffing no longer is in operation.

Star Labor Staffing, Inc.

64. Star Labor Staffing, Inc. ("Star Labor") was incorporated on January 22, 2002. According to the Secretary of the Commonwealth records, Steven Nguyen was the President, Treasurer, Clerk and Director of Star Labor from its date of incorporation to January 2, 2004. Le Thi Le, who is Tina Le's

sister, has been the President, Treasurer, Clerk and Director of Star Labor since January 2, 2004.

65. Letters produced by Client Companies reflect that Star Labor was the same business as Labor Staffing. For example, on April 9, 2003, Steven Nguyen mailed letters on Labor Staffing letterhead to at least two Client Companies, Ames Safety Envelope Co. and Flexcon Industries, stating: "Labor Staffing is happy to announce that on May 1, 2003 we will have a name change to Star Labor Staffing." The letters further state that the company's address will be 1548 Dorchester, and that "the employees and the current rates will remain the same." The letters also instruct the Client Companies to call "Mercedes Luu" with any concerns or questions. Representatives of Client Company John Hancock confirmed that their main contact at Star Labor is Mercedes Tang, and that Star Labor was formerly known as Labor Staffing.

66. Audit records, information and documents provided by Client Companies, and Client Company checks cashed at Broadway reflect that Star Labor shared largely the same Client Companies as Labor Staffing.

67. Audit records and bank records reflect that, in addition to Client Companies, Mass Labor, Labor Staffing and Star Labor reported to their insurers many of the same employees.

68. As with the other entities in the Organization, Le, Mercedes Tang and Steven Nguyen maintain control over Star Labor.

Star Labor's principal place of business according to Secretary of the Commonwealth records is 1548 Dorchester. As set forth below, Tina Le, Mercedes Tang and Steven Nguyen admitted their ownership and control of Star Labor in a consensually recorded conversation with a cooperating witness.

Further Evidence of Fraud

69. The evidence gathered during this investigation revealed that the Tina Le Organization has defrauded various insurance companies and the IRS by substantially misrepresenting its income, the number of workers it employs, and the amount of its payroll, thereby illegally reducing the costs associated with their workforce, specifically employment taxes, income taxes and workers' compensation insurance premiums. What follows is a summary of that evidence.

**Consensual Recordings of
Tina Le, Mercedes Tang and Steven Nguyen**

70. In or around March 2003, Special Agent Michael McCall contacted a person known to him as someone who has cooperated with the government in other investigations ("CW"), to determine whether CW would be willing to engage Tina Le in a discussion about her business practices while wearing a concealed recording device.

71. CW agreed to cooperate in this and other investigations as a result of charges CW potentially faces in connection with CW's own fraudulent temporary services business. The government

has not promised to forego specific charges or recommend a particular sentence in exchange for CW's cooperation. Rather, CW has been told that the extent of CW's cooperation will be considered by the government in making its charging and sentencing decisions. The information CW has provided in this and other investigations has proven to be consistently reliable.

72. In or around March 2003, SA McCall met with CW to discuss the nature of Le's business, currently named Star Labor Staffing, Inc., and the questions SA McCall wished CW to ask her. CW has worked in the temporary services industry and understands how a temporary services company operates. SA McCall directed CW to approach Le posing as a someone who had been in the temporary services industry who wished to broker a deal between a large potential consumer of temporary services and a temporary services agency with the capability of providing hundreds of temporary workers. In the term of the proposed business deal, CW would engage Le in a discussion about, among other things, her business practices, the size of her organization, her awareness of her reporting obligations to the WCRIB and the IRS, and how her finances were kept. It was anticipated that the discussion of these topics and the proposed business venture might take place over the course of several conversations, some over the phone and others in person.

73. Between April 25, 2003 and March 2, 2004, CW had six

telephone conversations with Le and one face-to-face meeting with Tina Le, Mercedes Tang and Steven Nguyen. Before each conversation or meeting, SA McCall supplied CW with a recording device, and showed CW how to operate it. The face-to-face meeting with Tina Le took place on June 12, 2003 at the offices of Star Labor at 1548 Dorchester Avenue. For all but one of the telephone conversations, SA McCall was present with CW during the call. Upon CW's completion of each telephone call or meeting with the Subjects, SA McCall would collect the tape of the conversation and the recording device.

74. I have listened to each of the tapes of CW's conversations with the Subjects. For two of the telephone conversations, the recording equipment was not operational, and recorded only CW's voice. CW informed me that all of the recorded conversations were in a Vietnamese dialect. On all but the two mis-recorded tapes, I recognized one of the voices on the tapes as that of CW, and the other as that of a woman. CW identified the woman whose voice is recorded on all but one of the tapes as Tina Le (there was one recording of a conversation with a woman who is not a subject of this investigation). On the tapes of the face-to-face meeting, there are two other voices, one male and one female. CW identified the male as Steven Nguyen and the female as Mercedes Tang. I forwarded the tapes to a component within the FBI that translates and transcribes foreign

language recordings. CW, who reads, writes and speaks both English and Vietnamese, has reviewed the transcripts and made corrections. I have reviewed the transcripts and I have discussed them with CW.

75. In her conversations with CW, Le stated that she has been in the temporary employment business since 1984. Le also stated that she could supply dozens of workers to a Client Company within hours, and one hundred or more workers to a Client Company on one or two days' notice. Le also stated that she had five hundred people working for her.

76. In her conversations with CW, Le stated that the weekly payroll for her company is between \$100,000 and \$200,000. She admitted that she pays some of her workers in cash, and some by check. She also admitted that she does not pay insurance premiums on the cash payroll:

Le: The worker's compensation premiums are based on payroll: "That's how they calculate it . . concerning payroll." "We can save the insurance cost [by not including employees paid cash] on the payroll."⁴

Le also explained to CW that her organization will pay for employee injuries directly, rather than go through the insurance company:

⁴ All descriptions of the consensually recorded calls set forth in this Affidavit are based on preliminary transcripts prepared by the FBI.

Le: Yes? Yeah, it's clear cut ... Just like a company-and the one not incorporated,⁵ [then] only individual. Here, normally we have worker's comp, we have insurance. We got it all! For example, if it's a big accident, like ...over one thousand [dollars], from one to two thousand or above, then we would let the insurance know, you understand? But below that, it's a waste of time, because if we do, there's the deductible, then they will come to investigate, come to the office, asking tons of questions, observing the person going to work, time worked...to the point [where] they would ask....they investigate the injured person simultaneously. As far as insurance nowadays, it's best not to report if not much money is involved.

According to CW, during one of the mis-recorded telephone conversations, Le told CW that, if one of the temporary workers is involved in a work-related accident, and the medical costs will be between \$5,000 and \$10,000, Le would pay the worker directly rather than go through insurance. If the cost exceeded \$1,000, Le would go through the insurance company. CW also recalled that Le told CW that, if the injured individual was not on the official payroll, then Le would use her "own accounting" to go back two weeks and recreate the payroll for that person. According to CW, Le would make it look as if the employee was new and was only on the payroll for the last two weeks. By doing this, Le could show proof to the insurance company that the employee was new and was working there for the past two weeks.

77. In her conversations with CW, Le also admitted that she did not pay tax on the cash payroll:

⁵ Words underlined by the translator were spoken in English.

Le: If I have one hundred [100] workers, I would have only around fifty [50] put on the payroll ...

* * *

CW: ... at the end of the year ... the people [workers] that get cash don't ... don't ... get reported ... , right?

Le: No, [they aren't shown] not [listed] on payroll...//...⁶

CW: ... so no tax filed, right?

Le: ... correct ... that's something we need to discuss with them ahead of time, only if they agree...//...

* * *

Le: (Talking about people who are not on the payroll) There's a list ... but we just don't send it to the tax office ...

78. Le and Steven Nguyen also told CW that their workers receive their cash payments in envelopes at 1548 Dorchester, that they pay their workers who accept cash less than the minimum wage, and that they charge the Client Companies \$9.50 per hour for the temporary employees:

Le: [Workers] receive their pay right here . . . we put the [cash] in envelopes.

* * *

CW: The ... the ... how much is the minimum wage that you are paying right now?

Le: ... six-seventy-five [\$6.75] ...

* * *

Steven Nguyen: It depends on the workers ... the minimum is flexible in a way ... the same way with payroll ... sometimes we have to pay seven fifty [7.50] for payroll [workers] ...

⁶ Double slashes (//) were used by the translator to denote an interruption by another speaker, or words spoken simultaneously, or almost so, with previous words.

CW: . . . how much would you charge the company then?

Le: Nine fifty . . .

CW: Nine fifty . . . meaning you will handle all the insurance, workers comp?

Le: Yeah, yeah, yeah.

CW: If you run business in an honest way, there wouldn't be any money, huh?

Le: Right . . . there wouldn't be any money.

79. In the conversations with CW, Le talked about dealing in large amounts of cash using a bank insider. She also demonstrated her knowledge of the reporting requirements of the Bank Secrecy Act:

Le: Now...now...you know what...in this business...you have to know [to work with/have the cooperation of] people [insiders/connections] at the bank(s)...

* * *

Le: Yeah...they...they didn't allow me to do so...they didn't let me withdraw...say if they notice that you withdraw...for example...uh...ten, twenty thousand [10,000.00 to 20,000.00] a day, every day... they certainly will close [your account] right away...

* * *

Le: ...so you know...for example when we have the 'insider' [connection], that...they will take care and be responsible for us concerning 'that' matter, you see? They wouldn't...it's like...you just need to give them the check(s), they will give you the money...it's like...you just need to make a phone call directly to your 'insider(s)' ordering such and such amount ahead of time...they will have that amount ready for you...you only need to come and pick it up...it's going to be in a bag...you don't need to go through the secretaries, nor cashiers...that's how you would do...

80. During the face-to-face meeting with Tina Le, Steven Nguyen and Mercedes Tang, CW posed a hypothetical question about changing names to avoid insurance premiums. Le responded that a company could change its name, but that it would have to be every four or five years in order to not raise suspicion:

CW: Are there cases where you can change...uh... change...name...to avoid...

Steven Nguyen: ...you can change the name, but how about the insurance?...//...

Le: ...//...No, you can't...only after [every] four or five years...

CW: ...four five years in order to change huh? In case...that you don't change, well, [I meant] if you change, they will know it too! If you buy another insurance policy, they'll know it too!

Le: Well, it'll be under the name of another person!

CW: Under another name, is that right?

Le: [But it has to be after] working a long time, four to five years!

CW: Yeah...

Le: [after] four to five years doesn't mean that we change the name because of the audit! We have another situation [a made-up reason/a scenario]...

* * *

81. In her conversations with CW, Tina Le also admitted that she does not follow the law in operating her temporary employment agency:

Le: I do know some tricks of the trade . . . I can cut corners a little here and a little there, and . . . it's not that good [for business] when you deal 'straight' [being honest]⁷

* * *

Le: When you are in temp business like this, you just have to know what to do, if you just are so 'straight' [being too honest], it wouldn't work. . . .

* * *

Le: Because if you just go straight, straight, straight [being honest] like that . . . you might have to pay out of your own pocket . . . yeah, you'd have to pay money out of your own pocket to make up for it at the end of the year . . .

82. As noted above, during the face-to-face meeting with the Subjects, Mercedes Tang handed CW her Star Labor business card, which listed her as Mercedes Luu. Steven Nguyen claimed he was President of the company, but CW stated that Le appeared to be in charge of the company, and in fact Le stated as much:

CW: Steve is the president.

TL: He's the president. I don't have my name in there. I don't have my name listed. I run the business, I do everything, I don't need to list my name [laughing]

CW: [also laughs] You've had experience for a long time, you don't need to include your name...[they both laughed]

TL: Because we divided our names. Each of us registers his/her name in different [company]. My name is in another business.

⁷ The bracketed passage is in the translator's original.

83. In follow-up phone conversations that were recorded by CW, CW and Le arranged for Le to meet an undercover FBI agent posing as a prospective client (the "undercover"). CW claimed that the prospective client represented a sporting goods manufacturer that needed approximately fifty temporary employees for its facility in Central Massachusetts. CW and Le agreed that the undercover would contact her and arrange a meeting.

84. On January 29, 2004, the undercover met Le and Mercedes Tang at the offices of Star Labor, 1548 Dorchester Avenue, Dorchester, Massachusetts. During the ensuing conversation, Le and Mercedes Tang told the undercover, among other things, that their company would pay for workers' compensation insurance, that they charge \$9.75 per person per hour, that the company's records are located there in Star Labor's offices, that Le had been in the temporary employment business for ten years, and that they have sent three to four hundred workers to some job sites.

Auditor Interviews

85. We have interviewed several insurance auditors who performed audits of the temporary employment agencies named in this affidavit. They report that the account contact for many of the temporary employment agencies was Pham-Do Accounting. The auditors state that when they perform an audit, one of the standard records they seek is the insured's cash disbursement journal. That way, in theory at least, they can verify whether

employees have been paid in cash. In the case of the temporary employment agencies of the Tina Le Organization, the auditors consistently were told by the audit contacts that a cash disbursement journal was not available.

Bank Records and Currency Transaction Reports

86. As Tina Le told CW during the recorded conversations, the Tina Le Organization pays many of its employees in cash. Documents provided by Client Companies reflected that some checks issued to the Tina Le Organization were cashed at Broadway, while others were deposited into bank accounts. Both bank accounts of Broadway were subpoenaed and the records relating to the Tina Le Organization were analyzed. These records confirmed that Client Company checks payable to the Tina Le Organization entities have been cashed at Broadway since at least June 2000.

87. Investigators also conducted an analysis of the Currency & Banking Retrieval System ("CBRS") records regarding Currency Transaction Reports ("CTRs") filed with regard to the companies and individuals comprising the Tina Le Organization. Between 1996 and 2004, over 300 CTRs were filed regarding transactions conducted by the Subjects, their agents or the Tina Le Organization.

88. The Broadway and CBRS records revealed that the Tina Le Organization cashed Client Company checks at Broadway as follows:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Amount</u>
1996	\$179,835
1997	\$561,979
1998	\$456,611
1999	\$367,559
2000	\$905,705
2001	\$463,918
2002	\$1,583,813
2003	\$5,276,809
2004 (through October)	\$3,272,730

I have compared the records of checks cashed at Broadway by the Tina Le Organization and the CTRs filed by Broadway, and it appears Broadway did not file accurate CTRs - and often did not file CTRs at all - on every reportable transaction for the Tina Le Organization. Accordingly, these figures are likely lower than that actual amount of Client Company checks cashed for these years.

89. Many of the checks cashed at Broadway bear the signatures of Tina Le, T.L., or Steven Nguyen. Andrew Feldman, the owner of Broadway, confirmed that Le, Steven Nguyen, Misa Tang, Mercedes Tang and Guray Acar (Mercedes Tang's husband) were authorized to cash checks on behalf of the Tina Le Organization,

and in fact Tina Le cashed Star Labor Client Company checks at Broadway on December 14, 2004. See Paragraph 163. Surveillance of Broadway confirmed that Le, Steven Nguyen, Misa Tang and Mercedes Tang often cashed checks, leaving Broadway with bags apparently containing cash and returning to addresses owned or controlled by the Subjects in Quincy and Dorchester, Massachusetts.

90. Information provided by CW and surveillance confirmed that Le and Misa Tang still cash checks at Broadway, although surveillance and CBRS records reveal that the Subjects also use other individuals to cash Tina Le Organization checks. For example, in or around October 2004, CW called me from Worcester, Massachusetts and stated that it had been at Broadway shortly before the call to cash checks for temporary employment agencies. While CW was in Andrew Feldman's office, a person CW believed to be Le called Feldman. A short time later, CW saw Le arrive at Broadway in her 2004 Jaguar. A Broadway employee brought two bags, which CW believed to contain cash, to Le's car and placed them in the back seat. Approximately two hours later, I observed Le arrive at her residence at 301 Adams, where she removed bags from the back seat of her car and entered the house.

Interviews of Alleged Subcontractors

91. The investigation also revealed that the Tina Le Organization claimed to employ subcontractors to furnish

temporary employees. For example, for 1997 and 1998, First State prepared 1099s listing approximately \$2,000,000 in payments to subcontractors. Bank records revealed that the checks used to pay the alleged subcontractors were payable to cash, Le, Mercedes Tang, Steven Nguyen and/or the subcontractors, and some had the name of the subcontractor in the memo section of the check. These checks were written in amounts less than \$10,000, and they were then cashed by Le, Mercedes Tang and Steven Nguyen. In many instances, several checks were cashed on the same day or on consecutive days.

92. I and other investigators located and interviewed some of these alleged subcontractors. None of the individuals interviewed had ever operated temporary employment agencies, and none of the individuals supplied workers to the Subjects or the Tina Le Organization. Moreover, none of those individuals had ever seen the 1099s or received the payments listed on the 1099s. In fact, one of the alleged subcontractors laughed at the suggestion that First State had paid him almost \$3 million in 1996 and 1997. Our interviews of the alleged "subcontractors" also revealed that the Subjects or their agents had tricked these individuals into signing documents purporting to substantiate their status as subcontractors, and one individual was paid between \$300 and \$400 per week for signing such a form. By subscribing to these false 1099s, the temporary employment

agencies failed to pay their payroll taxes.

Interviews of Nancy Biscardi

93. Nancy Biscardi, a former Wonder Fast employee, told investigators that, when Tina Le took over Bay State (which had been Wonder Fast months earlier) in 1999, Le asked Biscardi to continue to work as a sales representative. Biscardi stated that she only worked for Le for approximately two weeks. According to Biscardi, Le told her that she paid employees in cash. Biscardi stated she refused to be paid in cash and left the position.

Items Recovered from Trash

94. From April 2004 to October 2004, Postal Inspector Hickey and I retrieved the trash that had been left at the curb for weekly pickup in front of the Subjects' residence at 301 Adams. As set forth above, the trash contained business records, including invoices, contracts, correspondence, and time sheets, for First State, T. Nguyen, Mass Labor, Labor Staffing and Star Labor.

95. The trash also contained evidence that the Tina Le Organization has been paying its employees in cash, that the cash is being distributed from 301 Adams, and that records of cash payments to employees are being kept at 301 Adams.

96. For example, we identified several time sheets listing employees, their hourly rates, their hours worked, their total pay, whether they were paid some portion of their pay by check,

and how much cash is owed to each employee.

97. In addition, we located ledgers titled "Tina Account," on which someone has kept a running tally of deposits and withdrawals. Based on the correspondence between receipts from Broadway found in the 301 Adams trash and entries in the ledgers, I believe the ledgers were used to record and keep track of the amount of cash on hand at 301 Adams.

98. We also discovered numerous "cash bands," thin paper bands that banks commonly use to bind cash. The bands included denominations ranging from \$100 to \$10,000, as follows:

<u>DATE</u>	<u>TOTAL CASH BANDS</u>
4/24/2004	\$59,700
5/21/2004	\$96,400
5/28/2004	\$17,800
6/5/2004	\$15,300
6/11/2004	\$4,200
6/24/2004	\$54,900
7/2/2004	\$30,300
7/16/2004	\$114,300
8/6/2004	\$34,600
8/13/2004	\$89,630
8/20/2004	\$68,310
8/27/2004	\$38,330
9/3/2004	\$49,800
9/11/2004	\$28,800
9/17/2004	\$71,410
9/24/2004	\$106,520
10/8/2004	\$2,000
10/16/2004	\$135,230
10/22/2004	\$95,500
10/29/2004	\$71,300
11/5/2004	\$23,100
11/13/2004	\$179,930
TOTAL	\$1,387,360

99. The amount of cash reflected by the bands is consistent with the amount cashed each week by Star Labor at Broadway Check Cashing. That the cash bands are found in the trash at 301 Adams, as opposed to Star Labor's offices, suggests that the cash to be paid to Star Labor's employees was divvied up at 301 Adams.

100. We also retrieved a number of opened white envelopes addressed to employees. Noted on each of these envelopes is an amount of money. These envelopes were torn as if someone had removed their contents. The discovery of these envelopes and the cash bands in the trash at 301 Adams, coupled with the evidence, described above, that indicates that the Tina Le Organization pays its employees in cash, suggested that the cash for these payments was divvied up at 301 Adams.

Summary of Insurance Fraud

101. Using Client Company information and workers' compensation insurance audit records, I have calculated the estimated actual revenue of the Tina Le Organization since 1995. Set forth in **Exhibit 2**, which is incorporated herein by reference, is a chart that reflects the differences between the number of Client Companies and insurance "exposure" reported by the companies in whose name the Tina Le Organization operated, and the actual figures. The term "exposure" refers to the annual payroll of the employees to be covered by workers' compensation insurance. Included in this figure are both the total wages of

employees, as well as payments made to workers characterized as independent contractors or "1099 employees" (in reference to IRS Form 1099), who are indeed employees, but are responsible for withholding their own tax payments.

102. For audit periods beginning on or after December 2, 2001, we determined the number of actual Client Companies and the gross revenue of the Tina Le Organization based on questionnaires provided to Client Companies beginning in December 2004 (the "2004 Questionnaires"). In the 2004 Questionnaires, we asked Client Companies to indicate, among other things, amounts paid monthly to the temporary employment agencies. As set forth below, we determined the "estimated actual exposure" for the Tina Le Organization based on the gross revenue, as reported by the Client Companies. We are not yet aware of the entire universe of Client Companies, and questionnaires continue to be issued as new Client Companies are discovered; therefore, the number of Client Companies and the actual exposure of the Tina Le Organization may in fact be greater than the estimated figures set forth in **Exhibit 2**. Accordingly, I state that each figure is "at least" what is indicated.

103. For audit periods prior to December 2001, the gross revenues of the Tina Le Organization were derived using a combination of information from the 2004 Questionnaires (if pre-2002 information was provided) and from questionnaires issued to

Client Companies in June 2001 (the "2001 Questionnaires"), in which we asked the Client Companies to indicate, among other things, the amounts paid to the Tina Le Organization annually. In June 2001, we were not aware of the entire universe of Client Companies, and there were certain Client Companies whom we did not believe we could approach confidentially. In fact, we surveyed only seventy percent of the Client Companies we knew about in June 2001. Thus, the number of Client Companies and the actual exposure of the Tina Le Organization may in fact be greater than the estimated figures set forth in **Exhibit 2**. Accordingly, I state that each figure is "at least" what is indicated.

104. In addition, Client Companies provided revenue information on an annual basis in response to the 2001 Questionnaires. Therefore, the "actual exposure" and "reported exposure" periods may not line up exactly. From 2002 forward, Client Company information was gathered on a monthly basis; although the audit periods did not always start and end on the first of the month, a more accurate estimate of gross revenue was possible.

105. Based on the gross revenue figures for each audit period, we determined "estimated actual exposure" (or, again, the total payroll). We did this by estimating the percentage of each company's revenue that is spent on payroll. Based on Tina Le's

statements to CW, and records recovered from the trash at 301 Adams listing rates of pay for temporary workers, I estimate that the percentage of revenue spent on payroll for the companies is 73.68 percent. Given this percentage, by way of illustration, if a temporary employment agency received \$1 million in annual revenue, it would have paid its employees approximately \$736,800, which would be its "actual exposure". Investigator Faragi informs me that this percentage is consistent with his experience in determining the amount of payroll of other fraudulent temp agencies.

106. Although we do not believe we have identified and received records from the entire universe of Client Companies that paid money to the temporary employment agencies, the records we have received reveal a vast under reporting of payroll to their workers' compensation auditors. Notwithstanding their practice of grossly under reporting payroll, as reflected in detail in **Exhibit 2**, the temporary employment agencies of the Tina Le Organization held themselves out to Client Companies as being fully covered by workers' compensation insurance. We have conducted numerous interviews of the representatives of the Client Companies that directly interacted with the temporary employment companies. Invariably they have told us that the temporary employment agencies presented them with certificates they received from the insurance companies, and claimed that

their employees were fully insured.⁸ Client Company representatives also told us that they would not have hired temporary employees from the Tina Le Organization if the Tina Le Organization had not been covered by workers' compensation insurance.

107. Based upon my knowledge, training, experience, and the facts set forth in this Affidavit, I have probable cause to believe, and do believe, that Tina "Tien" Le, Mercedes Tang, Misa Tang and Steven Nguyen have: defrauded workers' compensation insurers, by means of the U.S. mail, in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 1341 (mail fraud), defrauded workers' compensation insurers by means of interstate wire transmission in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 1343 (wire fraud); evaded currency reporting requirements, in violation of Title 31, United States Code, Section 5324; committed money laundering, in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Sections 1956 and 1957; and/or conspired to commit the same, in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 371.

⁸ Because the certificates are issued by the insurers at the beginning of the audit period, they do not indicate the number of covered employees.

FORFEITABILITY OF THE DEFENDANT PROPERTIES

108. As set forth above, I have probable cause to believe that the Subjects and the Tina Le Organization have engaged in a scheme to defraud insurance carriers in obtaining workers' compensation insurance since at least November 1995. Client Company representatives interviewed by law enforcement officers stated that their companies would not have retained the Tina Le Organization without proof of workers' compensation insurance coverage. If the Tina Le Organization had not defrauded the insurers and thereby obtained workers' compensation insurance coverage, the Client Companies would not have hired the Tina Le Organization and its temporary workers, and they would not have paid the Tina Le Organization for temporary employment services. Accordingly, all funds paid to the Tina Le Organization in exchange for temporary employment services constitute or are derived from proceeds traceable to violations of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1341 and/or 1343.

109. As set forth in Paragraphs 89 and 90 above, Andrew Feldman confirmed information provided by CW and gathered through surveillance that Tina Le, Misa Tang, Mercedes Tang and Steven Nguyen cashed checks at Broadway on a number of occasions, and bank records relating to Broadway revealed that the Tina Le Organization has cashed Client Company checks at Broadway since at least June 2000. Further, as set forth in Paragraphs 76

through 79 above, during the consensually recorded conversations between Tina Le, Mercedes Tang, Steven Nguyen and CW, Le admitted that her Organization pays its employees in cash, talked about dealing in large amounts of cash using a bank insider, and demonstrated her knowledge of the reporting requirements of the Bank Secrecy Act. Accordingly, I have probable cause to believe that all cash deposits into accounts held in the names of the Tina Le Organization entities and the Subjects constitute or are derived from Client Company funds.

I. 301 ADAMS

110. According to records on file with the Norfolk County Registry of Deeds, Tina Le purchased 301 Adams on December 3, 1998 for \$325,000. Mortgage records reflect that Le paid \$125,000 towards the purchase price, and obtained a mortgage from North American Mortgage Company ("North American") in the amount of \$200,000. On December 17, 1998, Le deeded 301 Adams to the Adams Street Realty Trust, of which she was the sole trustee.

111. I have reviewed mortgage and bank records relating to Le's purchase of 301 Adams. As set forth below, those records indicate that Le used funds constituting or derived from Client Company funds, and funds involved in violations of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1956 and/or 1957, for the deposit and down payment on 301 Adams.

A. The Deposit On 301 Adams

112. In connection with this investigation, I have reviewed

records relating to Tina Le's Asian American Bank checking account number 210008421 (the "8421 Account"). Those records revealed that, on October 6, 1998, Le wrote a \$15,250 check, drawn on the 8421 Account, to the Century 21 Abigail Adams Agency as a deposit on 301 Adams (the "301 Adams Deposit Check"). The 301 Adams Deposit Check cleared the 8421 Account on October 8, 1998. For the reasons set forth below, I have probable cause to believe that certain funds on deposit in the 8421 Account on October 8, 1998 constituted or were derived from Client Company funds, and that the 8421 Account was involved in violations of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1956 and/or 1957. A chart depicting the following transactions is attached as **Exhibit 3**.

113. Le opened the 8421 Account on September 14, 1998. Between September 14, 1998 and October 8, 1998 (the date on which the 301 Adams Deposit Check cleared the 8421 Account), Le deposited approximately \$37,080 into the 8421 Account.

114. Le's deposits into the 8421 Account during the relevant time period included approximately \$21,215 transferred from Asian American Bank Account number 110132743 (the "2743 Account"), held in the name of T. Nguyen Temporary, into the 8421 Account as follows:

- a. \$1,215 transferred from the 2743 Account into the 8421 Account on September 14, 1998; and

b. check number 1023, in the amount of \$20,000, drawn on the 2743 Account, deposited into the 8421 Account on October 5, 1998.

IRS Special Agent ("SA") Skene has reviewed records relating to the 2743 Account. The 2743 Account was opened on August 14, 1998. On October 3, 1998, check number 1046, in the amount of \$40,000, drawn on First State's Asian American Bank account number 210007886 (the "7886 Account"), was deposited into the 2743 Account. SA Skene also has reviewed records relating to the 7886 Account, and all deposits into the 7886 Account on or before October 3, 1998 were comprised of Client Company checks.

Accordingly, check number 1046 drawn on the 7886 Account and deposited into the 2743 Account constituted or was derived from Client Company funds. All other funds deposited into the 2743 Account between August 14, 1998 and October 5, 1998 were comprised of Client Company checks. Accordingly, the \$21,215 transferred from the 2743 Account to the 8421 Account prior to October 8, 1998: (1) constituted or was derived from Client Company funds, and (2) constituted property involved in violations of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1956 and/or 1957. Further, the 8421 Account constituted property involved in money laundering transactions in violation of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1956 and/or 1957 as a result of the transfers from the 2743 Account.

115. Le's deposits into the 8421 Account during the relevant

time period also included approximately \$6,920 transferred from Asian American Bank Account number 210007886 (the "7886 Account"), held in the name of First State, into the 8421 Account as follows:

- a. check number 1015, in the amount of \$2,000, drawn on the 7886 Account, deposited into the 8421 Account on September 23, 1998;
- b. check number 1035, in the amount of \$2,700, drawn on the 7886 Account, deposited into the 8421 Account on September 29, 1998;
- c. check number 1039, in the amount of \$380, drawn on the 7886 Account, deposited into the 8421 Account on September 30, 1998;
- d. check number 1041, in the amount of \$300, drawn on the 7886 Account, deposited into the 8421 Account on September 30, 1998;
- e. check number 1038, in the amount of \$460, drawn on the 7886 Account, deposited into the 8421 Account on September 30, 1998;
- f. check number 1040, in the amount of \$280, drawn on the 7886 Account, deposited into the 8421 Account on September 30, 1998;
- g. check number 1037 in the amount of \$480, drawn on the 7886 Account, deposited into the 8421 Account

on September 30, 1998⁹; and

- h. \$320 transferred from the 7886 account into the 8421 Account on October 1, 1998.

SA Skene has reviewed records relating to the 7886 Account. The 7886 Account was opened on August 19, 1998, and all deposits into the 7886 Account on or before October 1, 1998 were comprised of Client Company checks. Accordingly, all funds transferred from the 7886 Account to the 8421 Account on or before October 1, 1998: (1) constituted or were derived from Client Company funds, and (2) constituted property involved in violations of 18 U.S.C. § 1956. Further, the 8421 Account constituted property involved in violations of 18 U.S.C. § 1956 as a result of the transfers from the 7886 Account.

116. Le's deposits into the 8421 Account during the relevant time period also included \$7,435 deposited as follows:

- a. a check from "Dem Nguyen", in the amount of \$3,115.58, deposited into the 8421 Account on September 28, 1998;
- b. a check from "Mary Phuong Duong", in the amount of \$2,800, deposited into the 8421 Account on September 28, 1998; and

⁹ The five First State checks Le deposited into her 8421 Account on September 30, 1998 were paychecks made payable to people other than Le, and then endorsed to Le, indicating that she cashed checks for First State employees using the 8421 Account.

c. a check from T & T Sewing, Inc. #2 for "Sep. Pay Month", in the amount of \$1,520, deposited into the 8421 Account on October 1, 1998.

North American records relating to the December 1998 mortgage on 301 Adams included a December 1, 1998 letter from Le, stating that she is an employee as well as owner of First State, and that the checks she deposited on September 28, 1998 (items (a) and (b) above) were "from services provided by 1st State Labor Services which was my income." In addition, the investigation revealed that T & T Sewing, Inc. (item (c) above) was a Client Company of the Tina Le Organization. Accordingly, I have probable cause to believe that these deposits: (1) constituted or were derived from Client Company funds, and (2) constituted property involved in violations of 18 U.S.C. § 1956. Further, I have probable cause to believe that the 8421 Account constituted property involved in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1956 as a result of these deposits.

117. Based on the foregoing, I have probable cause to believe that at least \$35,571 of the \$37,080 deposited into the 8421 Account on or before October 8, 1998 constituted or was derived from Client Company funds, and constituted property involved in violations of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1956 and/or 1957, or property traceable to such property. I further have probable cause to believe that the 8421 Account constituted property involved in violations of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1956 and/or 1957, or

property traceable to such property, at the time the 301 Adams Deposit Check cleared the 8421 Account. Accordingly, I have probable cause to believe that: (1) the 301 Adams Deposit Check constituted or was derived from proceeds traceable to violations of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1341 and/or 1343, and/or (2) the 301 Adams Deposit Check constituted property involved in violations of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1956 and/or 1957, or property traceable to such property.

B. The Down Payment On 301 Adams

118. Records relating to the 8421 Account revealed that, on December 4, 1998, Le purchased Asian American Bank Official Check number 8892, in the amount of \$116,742.76, using check number 1023, drawn on the 8421 Account. Mortgage records revealed that the cash due from Le upon the December 4, 1998 closing for 301 Adams was \$116,742.76. Accordingly, I believe that Le made the down payment on 301 Adams with Asian American Bank Official Check number 8892 (the "301 Adams Down Payment Check"). For the reasons set forth below, I have probable cause to believe that certain funds on deposit in the 8421 Account on December 4, 1998 constituted or were derived from Client Company funds, and that the 8421 Account constituted property involved in violations of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1956 and/or 1957. A chart depicting the following transactions is attached as **Exhibit 4**.

119. Between September 14, 1998 and December 4, 1998, Le deposited approximately \$162,173 into the 8421 Account. As set forth in Paragraph 117 above, I have probable cause to believe that at least \$35,571 of the \$37,080 deposited into the 8421 Account on or before October 8, 1998 constituted or was derived from Client Company funds.

120. In addition, on October 13, 1998, Le deposited check number 1041, drawn on the 2743 Account, in the amount of \$105,000, into the 8421 Account. My review of North American loan and Asian American Bank records revealed that Le also transferred \$5,000 from the 2743 Account into the 8421 Account on December 3, 1998.¹⁰ As stated previously, SA Skene has reviewed the records relating to the 2743 Account, which was opened on August 14, 1998. Between August 14, 1998 and December 3, 1998, \$640,801 was deposited into the 2743 Account. Aside from the \$40,000 transfer from the 7886 Account, which as set forth in Paragraph 114 was derived entirely from Client Company funds, and the October 12, 1998 deposit of a \$9,200 Asian American Bank check, all deposits into the 2743 Account on or before December

¹⁰ Although the bank was unable to locate any documents relating to the December 3, 1998 \$5,000 deposit item, the North American mortgage records included three completed Gift Letter Forms regarding three "gifts" from Tien D. Nguyen. Two of the Gift Letter Forms related to the transfers from the 2743 Account into the 8421 Account described in Paragraph 114 above. The third Gift Letter Form related to a \$5,000 transaction. The December 3, 1998 deposit was the only deposit for \$5,000 into the 8421 Account during the relevant time period.

3, 1998 were comprised of Client Company checks. Accordingly, \$631,601 of the \$640,801 deposited into the 2743 Account on or before December 3, 1998 constituted or was derived from Client Company funds, and the 2743 Account constituted property involved in violations of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1956 and/or 1957. Accordingly, I have probable cause to believe that the funds transferred from the 2743 Account to the 8421 Account on October 13, 1998 and December 3, 1998: (1) constituted or were derived from Client Company funds, and/or (2) constituted property involved in violations of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1956 and/or 1957. Further, the 8421 Account constituted property involved in violations of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1956 and/or 1957 as a result of those transfers.

121. On November 18, 1998, Le deposited twelve checks, totaling approximately \$2,880, drawn on First State Labor's 7886 Account into the 8421 Account. As set forth above, SA Skene has reviewed records relating to the 7886 Account. Prior to November 18, 1998, all deposits into the 7886 Account were comprised of Client Company checks, cash and transfers from the 2743 Account. For the reasons set forth in Paragraph 109 above, I have probable cause to believe the cash deposits into the 7886 Account constituted or were derived from Client Company funds. As set forth in Paragraph 120 above, SA Skene also has reviewed records relating to the 2743 Account, and I have probable cause to believe that \$631,601 of the \$640,801 deposited into the 2743

Account on or before December 3, 1998 constituted or was derived from Client Company funds, and that the 2743 Account constituted property involved in violations of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1956 and/or 1957. Accordingly, I have probable cause to believe that the funds transferred from the 2743 Account to the 7886 Account prior to November 18, 1998: (1) constituted or were derived from Client Company funds, and/or (2) constituted property involved in violations of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1956 and/or 1957. Further, the 7886 Account constituted property involved in violations of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1956 and/or 1957 as a result of those transfers. Therefore, I have probable cause to believe that the funds transferred from the 7886 Account to the 8421 Account on November 18, 1998: (1) constituted or were derived from Client Company funds, and/or (2) constituted property involved in violations of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1956 and/or 1957. Further, the 8421 Account constituted property involved in violations of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1956 and/or 1957 as a result of those deposits.

122. On December 2, 1998, Le deposited six checks, totaling approximately \$1,320, drawn on Mass Labor's Massachusetts Co-Operative Bank account number 868607012 (the "7012 Account"), into the 8421 Account. Three of those checks were made payable to Mercedes Tang and endorsed to Tina Le, and three of those checks were made payable to Tina Le. SA Skene has reviewed records relating to the 7012 Account. The 7012 Account was

opened on October 28, 1998, and there were only two deposits made to the 7012 Account prior to December 2, 1998: on October 28, 1998, \$100 in cash was deposited to open the 7012 Account, and on November 30, 1998, \$2,150 was transferred from Mass Labor's Massachusetts Co-Operative Bank account number 868606999 (the "6999 Account") into the 7012 Account. SA Skene also has reviewed records relating to the 6999 Account. The 6999 Account was opened on October 28, 1998, and on or before November 30, 1998, \$7,300 was deposited into the 6999 Account. All but \$300 of those deposits consisted of checks drawn on the 2743 Account. As set forth in Paragraph 120 above, all but \$9,200 deposited into the 2743 Account on or before November 30, 1998 constituted or was derived from Client Company funds, and the 2743 Account constituted property involved in violations of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1956 and/or 1957. Accordingly, all funds transferred from the 2743 Account to the 6999 Account on or before November 30, 1998: (1) constituted or were derived from Client Company funds, and/or (2) constituted property involved in violations of 18 U.S.C. § 1956. Further, the 6999 Account constituted property involved in violations of 18 U.S.C. § 1956 as a result of the transfers from the 2743 Account. Hence, all funds transferred from the 6999 Account to the 7012 Account prior to December 2, 1998: (1) constituted or were derived from Client Company funds, and/or (2) constituted property involved in violations of 18 U.S.C. § 1956,

and the 7012 Account constituted property involved in violations of 18 U.S.C. § 1956 as a result of those transactions. Therefore all funds transferred from the 7012 Account to the 8421 Account on December 2, 1998: (1) constituted or were derived from Client Company funds, and/or (2) constituted property involved in violations of 18 U.S.C. § 1956. Finally, the 8421 Account constituted property involved in violations of 18 U.S.C. § 1956 as a result of those transactions.

123. Based on the foregoing, I have probable cause to believe that at least \$149,770 of the \$162,173 deposited into the 8421 Account between September 14, 1998 and December 4, 1998 constituted or was derived from Client Company funds, and/or constituted property involved in violations of 18 U.S.C. § 1956 and/or 1957, or property traceable to such property. I further have probable cause to believe that the 8421 Account constituted property involved in violations of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1956 and/or 1957, or property traceable to such property, at the time the 301 Adams Down Payment Check cleared the 8421 Account. Accordingly, I have probable cause to believe that: (1) the 301 Adams Down Payment Check constituted or was derived from proceeds traceable to violations of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1341 and/or 1343, and/or (2) the 301 Adams Down Payment Check constituted property involved in violations of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1956 and/or 1957, or property traceable to such property.

C. Forfeitability Of 301 Adams

124. Based on the foregoing, I have probable cause to believe that 301 Adams is forfeitable to the United States pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 981(a)(1)(C) as property constituting or derived from proceeds traceable to violations of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1341 and/or 1343. I further have probable cause to believe that 301 Adams is forfeitable to the United States pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 981(a)(1)(A) as property involved in violations of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1956 and/or 1957, or property traceable to such property.

II. 1548 DORCHESTER

125. According to records on file with the Suffolk County Registry of Deeds, Tina Le and Steven Nguyen purchased 1548 Dorchester on February 28, 2000 for \$450,000.¹¹ Mortgage and bank records reflect that Steven Nguyen paid \$26,000 in deposits on 1548 Dorchester, and then made a down payment in the amount of \$217,843.69. A mortgage in favor of Equity One Inc. ("Equity One"), in the amount of \$351,900, was recorded on February 28, 2000.¹²

¹¹ In connection with a September 2003 mortgage refinancing, Tina Le and Steven Nguyen deeded 1548 Dorchester to Tina Le individually.

¹² Because 1558 Dorchester needed repairs at the time of purchase, Le and Steven Nguyen held back \$150,000 for repairs. Accordingly, the amount due from the borrower was greater than the purchase price plus settlement charges.

126. I have reviewed mortgage and bank records relating to Le's and Steven Nguyen's purchase of 1548 Dorchester. As set forth below, those records indicate that Le and Steven Nguyen used funds constituting or derived from Client Company funds, and funds involved in money laundering violations, for the deposits and down payment on 1548 Dorchester.

A. The Deposits On 1548 Dorchester

127. Steven Nguyen used check number 1153, made payable to R. E. Hill & Company, Inc. and drawn on his Fleet Bank account number 501512922 (the "2922 Account"), to make a \$1,000 deposit on 1548 Dorchester on January 7, 2000. Steven Nguyen used check number 1167, made payable to R. E. Hill & Company, Inc. and drawn on his 2922 Account, to make a further \$24,000 deposit on 1548 Dorchester on February 2, 2000. Check number 1153 and 1167 (the "1548 Dorchester Deposit Checks") cleared the 2922 Account on February 7, 2000. For the reasons set forth below, I have probable cause to believe that certain funds on deposit in the 2922 Account on February 7, 2000 constituted or were derived from Client Company funds, and that the 2922 Account was involved in violations of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1956 and/or 1957. A chart depicting the following transactions is attached as **Exhibit 5**.

128. The balance of Steven Nguyen's 2922 Account on November 30, 1999 was approximately \$482. Between November 30, 1999 and

February 7, 2000, Steven Nguyen deposited approximately \$220,582 into the 2922 Account.

129. Steven Nguyen's cash deposits into the 2922 Account during this time period totaled \$10,000. For the reasons set forth in Paragraph 109 above, I have probable cause to believe that the cash deposits into the 2922 Account constituted or were derived from Client Company funds.

130. Between November 30, 2000 and February 7, 2000, Steven Nguyen transferred approximately \$29,640 from Mass Labor's Asian American Bank account number 210018008 (the "8008 Account") into his 2922 Account as follows:

- a. Check number 1012, drawn on the 8008 Account, in the amount of \$10,000, deposited on January 19, 2000;
- b. Asian American Bank Official Check number 11040, in the amount of \$9,750, which bank records reflect was purchased on February 2, 2000 with a check drawn on the 8008 Account, deposited on February 3, 2000; and
- c. Asian American Bank Official Check number 11041, in the amount of \$9,890, which bank records reflect was purchased on February 2, 2000 with a check drawn on the 8008 Account, deposited on February 3, 2000.

SA Skene has reviewed records relating to the 8008 Account. The 8008 Account was opened on December 31, 1999, and all deposits into the 8008 Account prior to February 2, 2000 were comprised of Client Company checks. Accordingly, all funds transferred from the 8008 Account to the 2922 Account between December 31, 1999 and February 2, 2000: (1) constituted or were derived from Client Company funds, and (2) constituted property involved in violations of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1956 and/or 1957. Further, the 2922 Account constituted property involved in violations of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1956 and/or 1957 as a result of these transfers.

131. Between November 30, 1999 and February 7, 2000, Steven Nguyen also transferred \$30,000 from Bay State's Bank Boston account number 26832355 (the "2355 Account") into his 2922 Account as follows:

- a. Check number 1087, drawn on the 2355 Account, in the amount of \$9,100, deposited on January 24, 2000;
- b. Check number 1088, drawn on the 2355 Account, in the amount of \$8,400, deposited on January 24, 2000;
- c. Check number 1089, drawn on the 2355 Account, in the amount of \$5,200, deposited on January 26, 2000; and

d. Check number 1090, drawn on the 2355 Account, in the amount of \$7,300, deposited on January 28, 2000.

SA Skene has reviewed records relating to the 2355 Account. The 2355 Account was opened on December 31, 1999, and all deposits into the 2355 Account prior to January 28, 2000 were comprised of Client Company checks and cash. For the reasons set forth in Paragraph 109 above, I have probable cause to believe that the cash deposits into the 2355 Account constituted or were derived from Client Company funds. Accordingly, all funds transferred from the 2355 Account to the 2922 Account between December 31, 1999 and January 28, 2000: (1) constituted or were derived from Client Company funds, and (2) constituted property involved in violations of 18 U.S.C. § 1956. Further, the 2922 Account constituted property involved in violations of 18 U.S.C. § 1956 as a result of these transfers.

132. Based on the foregoing, I have probable cause to believe that at least \$69,640 of the \$220,582 deposited into the 2922 Account between November 30, 2000 and February 7, 2000 constituted or was derived from Client Company funds, and constituted property involved in violations of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1956 and/or 1957, or property traceable to such property. I further have probable cause to believe that the 2922 Account constituted property involved in violations of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1956 and/or 1957,

or property traceable to such property, at the time the 1548 Dorchester Deposit Checks cleared. Accordingly, I have probable cause to believe that: (1) the 1548 Dorchester Deposit Checks constituted or were derived from proceeds traceable to violations of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1341 and/or 1343, and/or (2) the 1548 Dorchester Deposit Checks constituted property involved in violations of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1956 and/or 1957, or property traceable to such property.

B. The Down Payment On 1548 Dorchester

133. Steven Nguyen used check number 1170, drawn on his 2922 Account, to make an additional down payment in the amount of \$217,843.69 on 1548 Dorchester (the "1548 Dorchester Down Payment Check"). The 1548 Dorchester Down Payment Check cleared the 2922 Account on February 25, 2000. For the reasons set forth below, I have probable cause to believe that certain funds on deposit in the 2922 Account on February 25, 2000 constituted or were derived from Client Company funds, and that the 2922 Account was involved in violations of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1956 and/or 1957. A chart depicting the following transactions is attached as **Exhibit 6**.

134. As set forth above, the balance of Steven Nguyen's 2922 Account on November 30, 1999 was approximately \$482. Between November 30, 1999 and February 25, 2000, Steven Nguyen deposited approximately \$305,685 into the 2922 Account. As set forth in Paragraph 132 above, at least \$69,640 of the funds deposited into

the 2922 Account between November 30, 1999 and February 7, 2000 constituted or were derived from Client Company funds.

135. In addition, on February 10, 2000, Steven Nguyen deposited Asian American Bank Official Check number 11047, in the amount of \$9,750.29, which bank records reflect was purchased on February 8, 2000 with a check drawn on the 8008 Account, into the 2922 Account. The 8008 Account was opened on December 31, 1999, and all deposits into the 8008 Account on or before February 8, 2000 were comprised of Client Company checks. Accordingly, all funds transferred from the 8008 Account to the 2922 Account on February 8, 2000: (1) constituted or were derived from Client Company funds, and (2) constituted property involved in violations of 18 U.S.C. § 1956. Further, the 2922 Account constituted property involved in violations of 18 U.S.C. § 1956 as a result of this transfer.

136. On February 14, 2000, Steven Nguyen deposited check number 1105, drawn on the 2355 Account, in the amount of \$7,300, into the 2922 Account. SA Skene has reviewed records relating to the 2355 Account. The 2355 Account was opened on July 12, 1999, and all deposits into the 2355 Account prior to February 14, 2000 were comprised of Client Company checks and cash. For the reasons set forth in Paragraph 109 above, I have probable cause to believe that the cash deposits into the 2355 Account constituted or were derived from Client Company funds.

Accordingly, all funds transferred from the 2355 Account to the 2922 Account on February 14, 2000: (1) constituted or were derived from Client Company funds, and (2) constituted property involved in a violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1956. Further, the 2922 Account constituted property involved in a violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1956 as a result of this transaction.

137. Based on the foregoing, I have probable cause to believe that at least \$86,690 of the \$305,685 deposited into the 2922 Account between November 30, 1998 and February 25, 2000 constituted or was derived from Client Company funds, and constituted property involved in violations of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1956 and/or 1957, or property traceable to such property. I further have probable cause to believe that the 2922 Account constituted property involved in violations of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1956 and/or 1957, or property traceable to such property, at the time the 1548 Dorchester Down Payment Check cleared. Accordingly, I have probable cause to believe that: (1) the 1548 Dorchester Down Payment Check constituted or was derived from proceeds traceable to violations of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1341 and/or 1343, and/or (2) the 1548 Dorchester Down Payment Check constituted property involved in violations of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1956 and/or 1957, or property traceable to such property.

C. Forfeitability Of 1548 Dorchester

138. Based on the foregoing, I have probable cause to believe that 1548 Dorchester is forfeitable to the United States pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 981(a)(1)(C) as property constituting or derived from proceeds traceable to violations of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1341 and/or 1343. I further have probable cause to believe that 1548 Dorchester is forfeitable to the United States pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 981(a)(1)(A) as property involved in violations of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1956 and/or 1957, or property traceable to such property.

III. 204 NORTH MONTELLO

139. According to records on file with the Plymouth County Registry of Deeds, DL Group, L.L.C. ("DL Group") purchased 204 North Montello on October 26, 2004 for \$1,050,000. Those records also reflect that a \$577,500 mortgage in favor of the former owner of 204 North Montello, Steven A. Rubin, trustee of the SA Rubin Realty Trust, was recorded on October 27, 2004.

140. According to records on file with the Secretary of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Corporations Division, DL Group was organized on October 22, 2004, and its sole manager is Tina Le.

141. During trash intercepts of 301 Adams, investigators discovered one page of a "Purchase and Sale Agreement Dated April 29, 2004 Between Steven A. Rubin, Trustee of the SA Rubin Realty

Trust as Seller and Tina T. Le as Buyer". According to this document, \$52,500 of the purchase price for 204 North Montello was paid as a deposit, and \$420,000 was to be paid at the time of delivery of the deed on October 26, 2004.

142. I have reviewed Tina Le's bank records as they relate to DL Group's purchase of 204 North Montello. As set forth below, those records indicate that Le used funds constituting or derived from Client Company funds, funds traceable to property involved in structuring violations, and funds involved in violations of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1956 and/or 1957, for the deposit and down payment on 204 North Montello.

A. The Deposits On 204 North Montello

143. Bank records revealed that Tina Le paid the \$52,500 deposit on 204 North Montello using funds on deposit in her Citizen's Bank checking account number 1109269207 (the "9207 Account") as follows:

- a. check number 243, in the amount of \$1,000, payable to Wluka Real Estate with the memo "204 N. Montelle St, Brockton, MA"; and
- b. check number 253, in the amount of \$51,500, payable to Wluka Real Estate with the memo "Brockton Property",

(collectively, the "204 North Montello Deposit Checks"). The 204 North Montello Deposit Checks both cleared the 9207 Account on

May 4, 2004. For the reasons set forth below, I have probable cause to believe that certain funds on deposit in the 9207 Account on May 4, 2004 constituted or were derived from Client Company funds, that certain funds on deposit in the 9207 Account on May 4, 2004 were traceable to property involved in structured transactions, and that the 9207 Account was involved in violations of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1956 and/or 1957. A chart depicting the following transactions is attached as **Exhibit 7**.

144. Le opened the 9207 Account on June 20, 2003 and it was closed on August 11, 2004. Between June 20, 2003 and May 4, 2004, Le deposited approximately \$420,219 into the 9207 Account.

145. Le's cash deposits into the 9207 Account between June 20, 2003 and May 4, 2004 totaled approximately \$173,628. For the reasons set forth in Paragraph 109 above, I have probable cause to believe that these cash deposits constituted or were derived from Client Company funds.

146. Based on my review of Le's bank records, the consensually recorded conversations between Le and CW described in Paragraph 79 above, and my training and experience, I also believe that Le structured at least six of those cash deposits to avoid the reporting requirements of 31 U.S.C. § 5313(a), including:

- a. \$10,000 deposited on February 12, 2004;
- b. \$9,900 deposited on April 5, 2004;

- c. \$7,000 deposited on April 5, 2004;
- d. \$9,000 deposit on April 6, 2004;
- e. \$9,000 deposited on April 7, 2004; and
- f. \$9,000 deposited on April 12, 2004.

147. Between June 20, 2003 and May 4, 2004, Le also deposited approximately \$9,548 in checks drawn on Star Labor's Sovereign Bank account number 64004986077 (the "6077 Account") into the 9207 Account. I have reviewed bank records relating to the 6077 Account, and \$399,911 of the \$406,611 deposited into the 6077 Account between January 15, 2003 and April 5, 2004 (the date on which the 6077 Account was closed) was comprised of cash and/or Client Company checks. For the reasons set forth in Paragraph 109 above, I have probable cause to believe that the cash deposits into the 6077 Account constituted or were derived from Client Company funds. Accordingly, I have probable cause to believe that \$399,911 of the \$406,611 deposited into the 6077 Account constituted or were derived from Client Company funds. Accordingly, all funds transferred from the 6077 Account to the 9207 Account: (1) constituted or were derived from Client Company funds, and/or (2) constituted property involved in violations of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1956 and/or 1957. Further, the 9207 Account constituted property involved in violations of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1956 and/or 1957 as a result of these transfers.

148. Between June 20, 2003 and May 4, 2004, Le also deposited approximately \$2,152 in checks drawn on Star Labor's Citizens Bank account number 1137601806 (the "1806 Account"). I also have reviewed bank records relating to the 1806 Account through June 18, 2004, and all of the \$73,261 deposited into the 1806 Account between March 1, 2004 and May 4, 2004 was comprised of cash and/or Client Company checks. For the reasons set forth in Paragraph 109 above, I have probable cause to believe that the cash deposits into the 1806 Account constituted or were derived from Client Company funds. Accordingly, I have probable cause to believe that all funds deposited into the 1806 Account on or before May 4, 2004 constituted or were derived from Client Company funds, and property involved in violations of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1956 and/or 1957. Accordingly, all funds transferred from the 1806 Account to the 9207 Account: (1) constituted or were derived from Client Company funds, and (2) constituted property involved in violations of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1956 and/or 1957, or property traceable to such property. Further, the 9207 Account constituted property involved in violations of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1956 and/or 1957 as a result of these transfers.

149. On September 25, 2003, Le deposited check number 3368, drawn on the 8421 Account in the amount of \$15,000, into the 9207 Account. The two deposits into Le's 8421 Account prior to September 26, 2003 - the date on which check number 3368 cleared

the 8421 Account - were both cash deposits. On September 17, 2003, Le deposited approximately \$9,500 in cash into the 8421 Account, and on September 25, Le deposited approximately \$9,800 into the 8421 Account. For the reasons set forth in Paragraph 109 above, I have probable cause to believe that these cash deposits into the 8421 Account constituted or were derived from Client Company funds. Based on my review of Le's bank records, the consensually recorded conversations between Le and CW described in Paragraph 79 above, and my training and experience, I also believe that Le structured these cash deposits into the 8421 Account to avoid the reporting requirements of 31 U.S.C. § 5313(a). Accordingly, I have probable cause to believe that the \$15,000 transferred from the 8421 Account to the 9207 Account: (1) constituted or was derived from Client Company funds, (2) was traceable to property involved in structured transactions, and (3) constituted property involved in violations of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1956 and/or 1957. I further have probable cause to believe that the 9207 Account constituted property involved in violations of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1956 and/or 1957, or property traceable to such property, as a result of these transfers.

150. On April 23, 2004, Tina Le deposited check number 2154, in the amount of \$600, into the 9207 Account. This check was drawn on an account held in the name of Tiep Van Le d/b/a Le's Sportswears. Based on my review of Client Company checks cashed

at Broadway and insurance audit records, I recognize Le's Sportswears as a Client Company of the Tina Le Organization. Accordingly, I have probable cause to believe that check number 2154 constituted or was derived from Client Company funds. Further, I have probable cause to believe that the 9207 Account constituted property involved in violations of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1956 and/or 1957 as a result of this deposit.

151. Based on the foregoing, I have probable cause to believe that at least \$200,928 of the \$420,219 deposited into the 9207 Account between June 20, 2003 and May 4, 2004 constituted or was derived from Client Company funds, and/or constituted property involved in violations of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1956 and/or 1957. I further have probable cause to believe that \$53,900 deposited into the 9207 Account during that time period constituted property involved in structuring violations, and that the 9207 Account constituted property involved in violations of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1956 and/or 1957 at the time the 204 North Montello Deposit Checks cleared. Accordingly, I have probable cause to believe that: (1) the 204 North Montello Deposit Checks constituted or were derived from proceeds traceable to violations of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1341 and/or 1343, (2) the 204 North Montello Deposit Checks constituted property traceable to property involved in violations of 31 U.S.C. § 5324(c), and (3) the 204 North Montello Deposit

Checks constituted property involved in violations of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1956 and/or 1957, or property traceable thereto.

B. The Down Payment For 204 North Montello

152. According to the page of the Purchase and Sale Agreement for 204 North Montello retrieved from the 301 Adams trash, the sale closing was scheduled to take place on October 26, 2004, at Le's attorney's office. Bank records and documents retrieved from the 301 Adams trash revealed that Le was represented in the purchase of 204 North Montello by Greenbaum, Nagel, Fisher & Hamelburg, which has offices at 200 High Street, Boston, Massachusetts. On October 26, 2004, I was conducting surveillance at 301 Adams. At approximately 11 a.m., I saw Tina Le, Steven Nguyen and Misa Tang get into a 2003 black Jaguar registered to Tina Le. I followed the Jaguar to the area of 200 High Street, Boston, Massachusetts. My observations confirmed that the closing date on 204 North Montello was October 26, 2004.

153. Asian American Bank records revealed that Tina Le purchased Asian American Bank Official Check number 21493 in the amount of \$431,536.86, made payable to Greenbaum, Nagel, Fisher & Hamelburg on October 26, 2004 (the "204 North Montello Down Payment Check"). Those records further revealed that Le purchased the 204 North Montello Down Payment Check with check number 168 drawn on her Asian American Bank account number 310029269 (the "9269 Account"). For the reasons set forth below,

I have probable cause to believe that certain funds on deposit in the 9269 Account on October 26, 2004 constituted or were derived from Client Company funds, that certain funds on deposit in the 9269 Account on October 26, 2004 were traceable to property involved in structured transactions, and that the 9269 Account was involved in violations of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1956 and/or 1957. A chart depicting the following transactions is attached as **Exhibit 8.**

154. I have reviewed records relating to the 9269 Account through November 29, 2004. Le opened the 9269 Account on August 1, 2004. Between August 1, 2004 and October 26, 2004, Le deposited approximately \$536,171 into the 9269 Account.

155. Le deposited approximately \$49,876 in cash into the 9269 Account before October 26, 2004. Le made at least one of those cash deposits - \$7,505 on October 19, 2004 - on the same day surveillance units observed her at Broadway. For the reasons set forth in Paragraph 109 above, I have probable cause to believe that these cash deposits constituted or were derived from Client Company funds.

156. On September 7, 2004, Le deposited two Star Labor paychecks, payable to Tina Le, into the 9269 Account. The August 23, 2004 check, in the amount of \$714.03, and the August 30, 2004 check, in the amount of \$713.45, were both drawn on Star Labor's 1806 Account. I reviewed records relating to the 1806 Account

through June 18, 2004, and all but \$217 of the deposits into the 1806 Account during that time period were comprised of Client Company checks and cash. As set forth in Paragraph 148 above, I have probable cause to believe that the cash deposits into the 1806 Account constituted or were derived from Client Company funds. I therefore have probable cause to believe that the 1806 Account constitutes property involved in violations of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1956 and/or 1957. Further, although I have not reviewed records relating to the 1806 Account between June 18, 2004 and September 7, 2004, based on my review of records relating to all of Star Labor's bank accounts, as well as all other accounts maintained by the Tina Le Organization, I have probable cause to believe that most, if not all, of the deposits between June 18, 2004 and September 7, 2004 constituted or were derived from Client Company funds. Accordingly, I have probable cause to believe that these deposits from the 1806 Account into the 9269 Account: (1) constituted or were derived from Client Company funds, and/or (2) constituted property involved in violations of 18 U.S.C. § 1956. Further, I have probable cause to believe that the 9269 Account constituted property involved in violations of 18 U.S.C. § 1956 as a result of these deposits.

157. On August 17, 2004, Le deposited Citizens Bank Official Check number 078113851-6, in the amount of \$415,057.91 and dated August 11, 2004 (the "Citizens Check"), into the 9269 Account.

The Citizens Check represented the closing withdrawal from Le's 9207 Account. For the reasons set forth below, I have probable cause to believe that \$671,260 of the \$920,068 deposited into the 9207 Account constituted or were derived from Client Company funds and/or property involved in violations of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1956 and/or 1957, \$53,900 deposited into the 9207 Account is traceable to structured transactions, and that the 9207 Account constituted property involved in violations of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1956 and/or 1957:

- a. As set forth above, at least \$200,928 of the \$420,219 deposited into the 9207 Account between June 20, 2003 and May 4, 2004 constituted or was derived from Client Company funds and/or constituted property involved in violations of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1956 and/or 1957, and \$53,900 deposited into the 9207 Account during that time period constituted property involved in structuring violations.
- b. Between May 4, 2004 and August 11, 2004, Le deposited approximately \$499,849 into the 9207 Account.
- c. Approximately \$16,000 of the deposits between May 4, 2004 and August 11, 2004 consisted of cash, which, for the reasons set forth in

Paragraph 109, I have probable cause to believe constituted or was derived from Client Company funds.

- d. Approximately \$1,435 of those deposits consisted of checks drawn on the 1806 Account, which as set forth in Paragraph 149 above I have probable cause to believe is comprised almost entirely of Client Company funds, and constitutes property involved in violations of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1956 and/or 1957.
- e. On May 28, 2004, Le deposited a check for \$452,897.42 into the 9207 Account. The payor of the check was Watkinson Title & Closing, and the memo read "Net to Borrower." Mortgage company records and information on file with the Norfolk County Registry of Deeds indicate that Le refinanced the mortgage on 301 Adams in May 2004, using the equity she had acquired in 301 Adams through funds constituting or derived from proceeds traceable to violations of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1341 and/or 1343, and through property involved in violations of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1956 and/or 1957 (see Paragraphs 110 through 124 above), to

obtain a \$641,900 mortgage on 301 Adams, with \$452,897.42 net to Le at closing.

Accordingly, I have probable cause to believe that the \$452,897.42 check deposited into the 9207 Account on May 28, 2004 constituted or was derived from proceeds traceable to violations of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1341 and/or 1343, and/or that it constituted property involved in violations of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1956 and/or 1957, or property traceable to such property.

158. Based on the foregoing, I have probable cause to believe that at least \$466,361 of the \$536,171 deposited into the 9269 Account between August 1, 2004 and October 26, 2004 constituted or was derived from Client Company funds, and/or constituted property involved in violations of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1956 and/or 1957. I further have probable cause to believe that the 9269 Account constituted property involved in violations of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1956 and/or 1957 at the time the 204 North Montello Down Payment Check cleared. Accordingly, I have probable cause to believe that: (1) the 204 North Montello Down Payment Check constituted or was derived from proceeds traceable to violations of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1341 and/or 1343, and/or (2) the 204 North Montello Down Payment Check constituted property involved in

violations of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1956 and/or 1957, or property traceable to such property.

C. Forfeitability Of 204 North Montello

159. Based on the foregoing, I have probable cause to believe that 204 North Montello is forfeitable to the United States pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 981(a)(1)(C) as property constituting or derived from proceeds traceable to violations of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1341 and/or 1343. I further have probable cause to believe that 204 North Montello is forfeitable to the United States pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 981(a)(1)(A) as property involved in violations of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1956 and/or 1957, or property traceable to such property.

IV. THE SEIZED CURRENCY

160. On December 14, 2004, the United States District Court for the District of Massachusetts (Magistrate Judge Robert B. Collings) issued search warrants for 301 Adams and 1548 Dorchester, and a number of seizure warrants, including one for all funds owed to Star Labor. On December 15, 2004, the seizure warrant for all funds owned to Star Labor was served on all known Client Companies.

161. Law enforcement officers executed the search warrant for 301 Adams on December 15, 2005. Pursuant to the search warrant, officers seized the following currency from 301 Adams:

- a. 67,316.60 United States dollars;

- b. 2 Singapore dollars;
- c. 195 Canadian dollars; and
- d. 50 Euros.

Some of the United States Currency was seized from white envelopes similar to those described in Paragraph 100 above. On January 13, 2005, all of the currency seized from 301 Adams was converted, at the applicable exchange rates, into a Citizens Bank Official Bank Check in the amount of \$67,561.88 in United States currency (i.e., the Seized Currency).

162. As set forth above, the evidence gathered during this investigation revealed that the Tina Le Organization would cash Client Company checks at Broadway in Worcester, and use that cash to pay its employees in cash. The investigation further revealed that the cash was being distributed from 301 Adams.

163. On February 17, 2005, Andrew Feldman, the owner of Broadway, filed a claim to the Seized Currency, which was being processed in a FBI administrative forfeiture proceeding. In support of his claim, Andrew Feldman stated that, on December 14, 2004, Tina Le, representing Star Labor, cashed five checks totaling \$73,744.57 at Broadway. Those checks included: (1) check number 1152671, in the amount of \$8,983.36, from Client Company Quebecor, made payable to Star Labor, and (2) check number 042480, in the amount of \$33,118.12, from Client Company Heat Transfer Products, Inc. ("Heat Transfer"), made payable to

Star Labor. According to Andrew Feldman's claim, Quebecor and Heat Transfer stopped payment on check numbers 1152671 and 042480, respectively, and Broadway was unable to collect those funds after having cashed the checks for Tina Le.

164. I believe that Quebecor and Heat Transfer stopped payment on the checks described in Paragraph 163 above in response to the seizure warrant for all funds owed to Star Labor, which was served on both Client Companies on December 15, 2004.

165. Based on the foregoing, I have probable cause to believe that Tina Le cashed Client Company checks at Broadway on December 14, 2004, and that the Seized Currency was comprised of those Client Company funds, as well as other Client Company funds for the reasons set forth in Paragraph 109 above. As set forth in Paragraph 108 above, I have probable cause to believe that all Client Company funds constitute or were derived from proceeds traceable to violations of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1341 and/or 1343. Accordingly, I have probable cause to believe that the Seized Currency is subject to seizure and forfeiture to the United States pursuant to 18 U.S.C. §§ 981(a)(1)(C) and 981(b). I further have probable cause to believe that the Seized Currency is subject to seizure and forfeiture to the United States pursuant to 18 U.S.C. §§ 981(a)(1)(A) and 981(b) as property involved in violations of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1956 and/or 1957, or property traceable to such property.

V. THE 9269 ACCOUNT

166. On December 14, 2004, Magistrate Collings also issued a seizure warrant for all funds on deposit in the 9269 Account, based on my application. The seizure warrant was executed on December 15, 2004. At the time of seizure, the 9269 Account was comprised of \$26,776.42 in United States currency.

167. As set forth in Paragraphs 154 through 158 above, I have probable cause to believe that at least \$466,361 of the \$536,171 deposited into the 9269 Account between August 1, 2004 and October 26, 2004 constituted or was derived from Client Company funds, and/or constituted property involved in violations of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1956 and/or 1957.

168. Between October 26, 2004 and November 29, 2004, Tina Le deposited \$33,286.00 in cash into the 9269 Account. For the reasons set forth in Paragraph 109 above, I have probable cause to believe that these cash deposits constituted or were derived from Client Company funds.

169. Based on the consensually recorded conversations between CW, Tina Le, Mercedes Tang and Steven Nguyen described in Paragraph 79 above, bank records and my training and experience, I further have probable cause to believe that Tina Le structured the following cash deposits into the 9269 Account to avoid the reporting requirements of 31 U.S.C. § 5313(a):

- a. \$9,000 deposited on October 13, 2004;

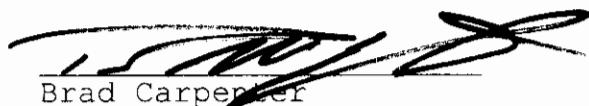
- b. \$8,000 deposited on October 15, 2004;
- c. \$7,505 deposited on October 19, 2004;
- d. \$9,825 deposited on November 2, 2004;
- e. \$9,420 deposited on November 3, 2004;
- f. \$7,310 deposited on November 4, 2004; and
- g. \$9,924 deposited on November 21, 2004.

170. Accordingly, I have probable cause to believe that all funds on deposit in the 9269 Account when it was seized on December 15, 2004 constituted or were derived from Client Company funds, and/or constituted property involved in or traceable to violations of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1956 and/or 1957. I further have probable cause to believe that the 9269 Account, at the time of seizure, constituted property involved in violations of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1956 and/or 1957. Accordingly, the 9269 Account is subject to seizure and forfeiture to the United States pursuant to 18 U.S.C. §§ 981(a)(1)(A), 981(a)(1)(C) and 981(b). I further have probable cause to believe that at least \$60,984 on deposit in the 9269 Account when it was seized on December 15, 2005 constituted property involved in or traceable to violations of 31 U.S.C. § 5324(c), and therefore is subject to seizure and forfeiture to the United States pursuant to 31 U.S.C. § 5317(c)(1) and (c)(2).

CONCLUSION

171. Based on the foregoing, I submit that there is probable cause to believe that the Defendant Properties constitute or are derived from proceeds traceable to violations of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1341 and/or 1343, and therefore are subject to seizure and/or forfeiture to the United States pursuant to 18 U.S.C. §§ 981(a)(1)(C) and 981(b). I further submit that there is probable cause to believe that the Defendant Properties constitute property involved in violations of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1956 and/or 1957, or property traceable thereto, and therefore are subject to seizure and/or forfeiture to the United States pursuant to 18 U.S.C. §§ 981(a)(1)(A) and 981(b). Finally, I have probable cause to believe that the 9269 Account constitutes property involved in or traceable to a violations of 31 U.S.C. § 5324(c), and therefore is subject to seizure and forfeiture to the United States pursuant to 31 U.S.C. § 5317(c)(1) and (c)(2).

Signed under the pains and penalties of perjury this 18 day of May 2005.



Brad Carpenter
Special Agent
Federal Bureau of Investigation

TINA LE ORGANIZATION
SEPTEMBER 1995 – PRESENT

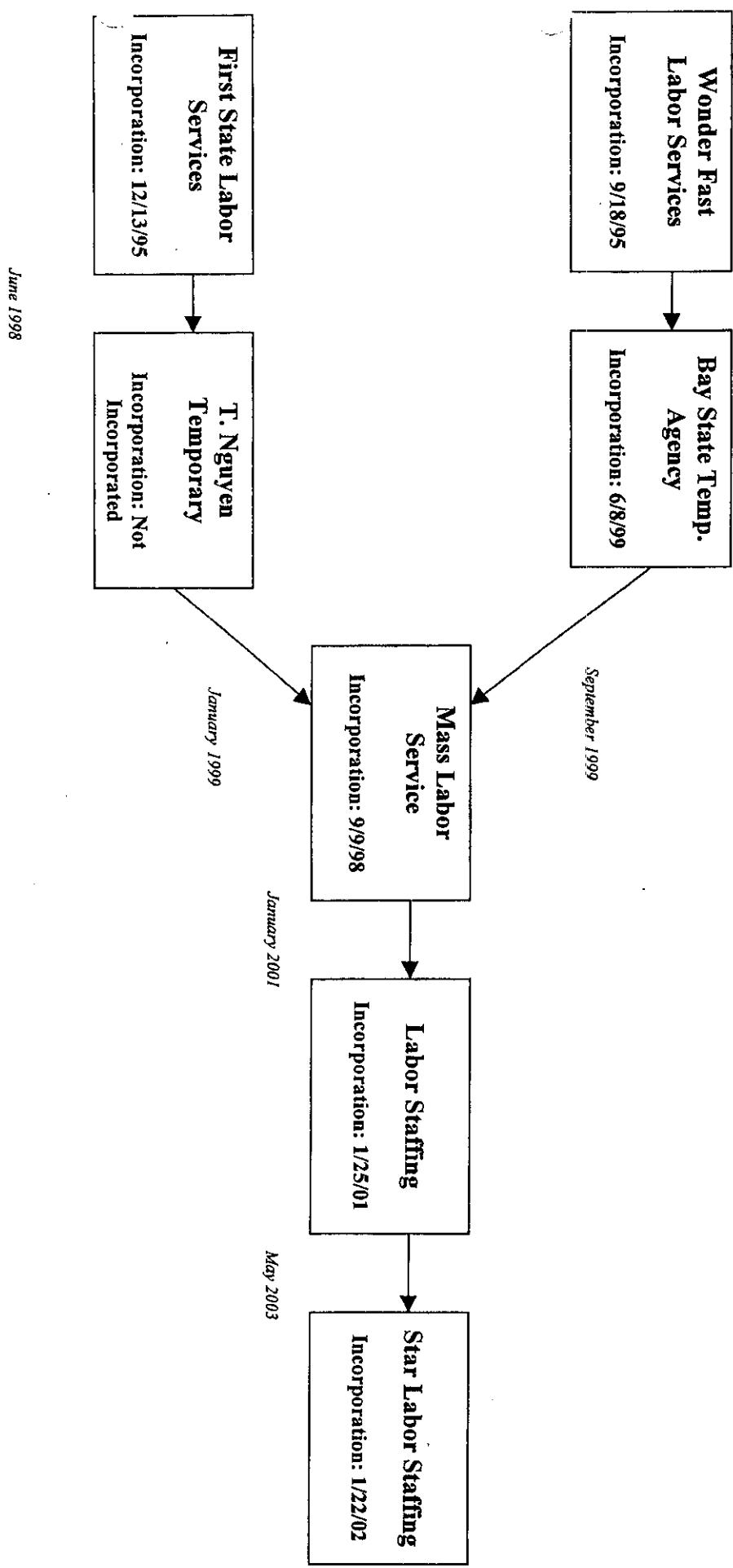


EXHIBIT 2

COMPANY	AUDIT PERIOD	CLIENTS REPORTED	ACTUAL CLIENTS	EXPOSURE REPORTED	ESTIMATED ACTUAL EXPOSURE
First State Labor	12/27/95 - 12/27/96	3	at least 7	\$49,145	at least \$226,119
First State Labor	12/27/96 - 12/27/97	3	at least 17	\$73,348	at least \$1,700,000 ¹
First State Labor	12/27/97 - 6/11/98	? ²	at least 15	\$26,275	at least \$641,514 ³
T. Nguyen Temporary	2/18/98 - 7/14/98	0	at least 10	\$0	at least \$555,846 ⁴
Bay State Temp Agency	5/22/99 - 5/22/00 ⁵	3	at least 13	\$99,473	at least \$4,945,176
Wonder Fast Labor Serv.	10/4/95 - 10/4/96	3	at least 4	\$58,869	at least \$305,748
Wonder Fast Labor Serv.	10/4/96- 10/4/97	2	at least 4	\$126,169	at least \$731,400
Wonder Fast Labor Serv.	10/4/97 - 3/4/98 ⁶	2	approx. 5 ⁷	\$43,762	approx. \$648,787
Mass Labor Services	11/20/98 - 11/20/99	6	at least 49	\$125,138	at least \$3,805,622
Mass Labor Services	11/20/99 - 3/1/00	3	approx. ⁸ 29	\$45,853	approx. \$1,261,476 ⁹
Mass Labor Services	2/28/00 - 2/28/01	4	approx. ¹⁰ 31	\$154,539	approx. \$4,092,236 ¹¹
Labor Staffing	12/02/00 - 12/02/01	3	at least 17	\$118,826	at least \$2,257,951
Labor Staffing	12/02/01 - 12/02/02	4	at least 14	\$187,172	at least \$3,410,851
Labor Staffing	12/10/02 - 12/10/03	0	at least 15	\$0.00 ¹²	at least \$1,554,379
Star Labor Staffing	02/02/03 - 02/02/04 ¹³	5	at least 12	\$183,173	at least \$2,032,412



1. According to John Foster, the Travelers auditor who conducted the First State audit for this policy period, First State initially reported \$73,348 in exposure. Foster asked for more documents, and Pham-Do Accounting provided the First State 1996 corporate tax return, Form 1120, reflecting over \$1.5 million in outside labor. When he reviewed the bank statements, he noticed a pattern of significant amount of cash withdrawals by Le, checks written to "cash" or to Le, and endorsed by Le. The checks usually were written and cashed on a Thursday or Friday, so Foster assumed they were for payroll. Accordingly, Foster classified all of the cash withdrawals by Le as warehouse and wholesale employee checks and included them in the exposure figure, which he calculated to be \$1.7 million based on the documents he reviewed.
2. According to the insurance auditor, the insured did not provide this figure.
3. Foster also conducted the audit for this policy period. Once again, First State reported a low exposure figure, but his review of First State records revealed more suspicious payments to "T & L Temps", "Than Nguyen" and "T. Nguyen Temps", as well as cashed checks by Tina Le. Accordingly, Foster calculated the actual exposure based on his review of First State records as \$641,514. This is supported by the fact that Client Companies reported paying \$1,280,008 to First State during calendar year 1998.
4. Audit records revealed that T. Nguyen did not cooperate with this audit. The actual exposure figure was calculated based on checks from First State to T. Nguyen during this time period.
5. Bay State was only operated by Steven Nguyen for the first four months of this policy period.
6. This was a cancellation audit for Wonder Fast. Wonder Fast reapplied for workers' compensation insurance, but its policy was cancelled because it did not cooperate with an audit.
7. Wonder Fast had approximately 5 Client Companies during the calendar year 1998.
8. Mass Labor had approximately 29 Client Companies during the calendar year 2000.
9. The estimated actual exposure for this three-month policy period was calculated by dividing the estimated actual exposure for the calendar year 2000 and dividing it by four.

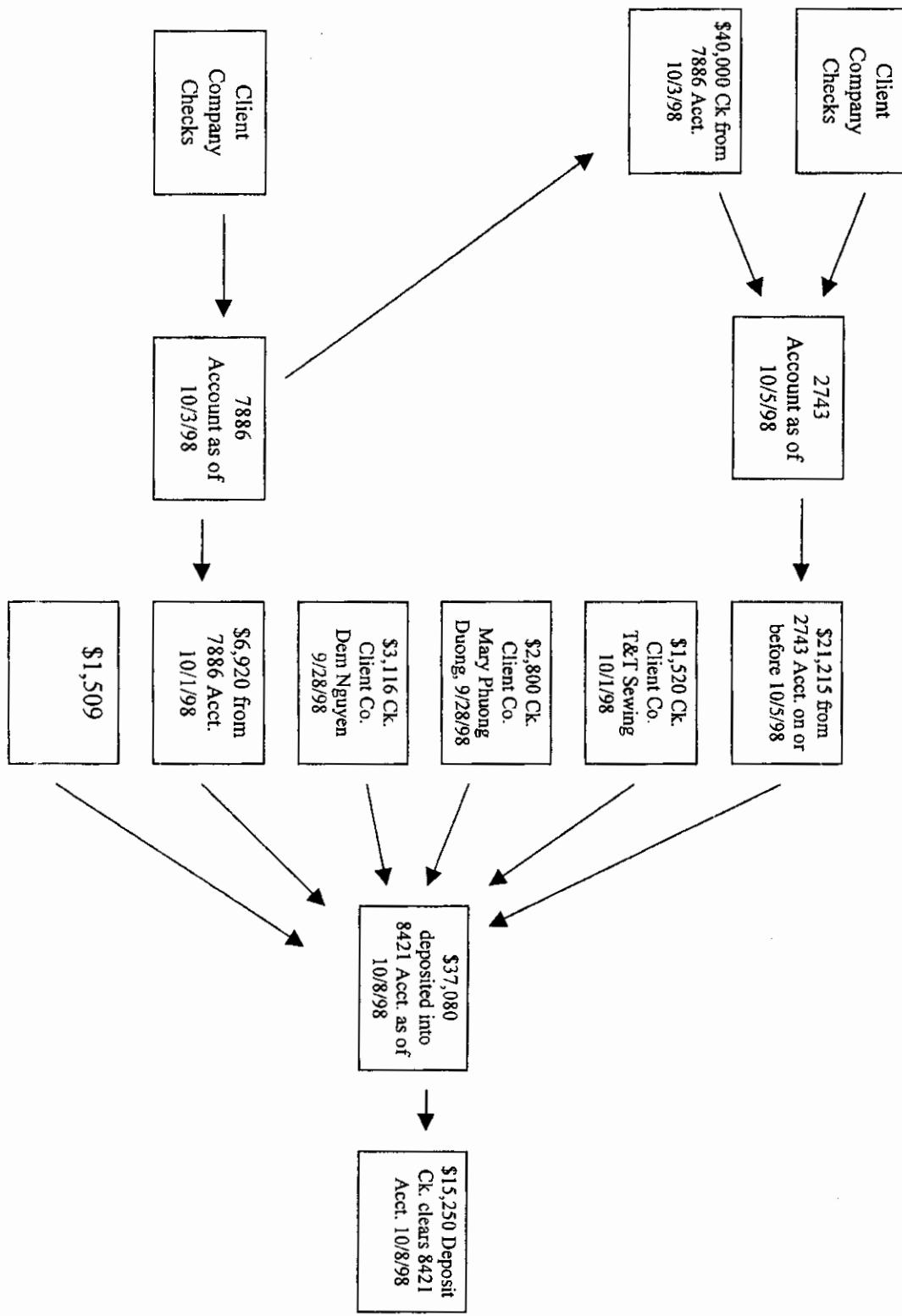
10. In addition to the 29 Client Companies reporting to have paid Mass Labor in 2000, two other Client Companies reported to have made payments to Mass Labor in 2001, for a total of 31.

11. This figure is based on a combination of three numbers: (a) the remaining 3/4 of amounts reported by Client Companies for 2000, not reported above; (b) monthly amounts reported by Client Companies for January and February 2001; and (c) for Client Companies reporting only annual amounts for 2001, the total reported for 2001 was multiplied by 1/6.

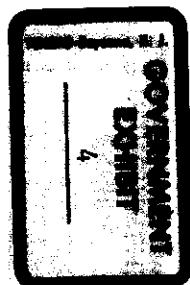
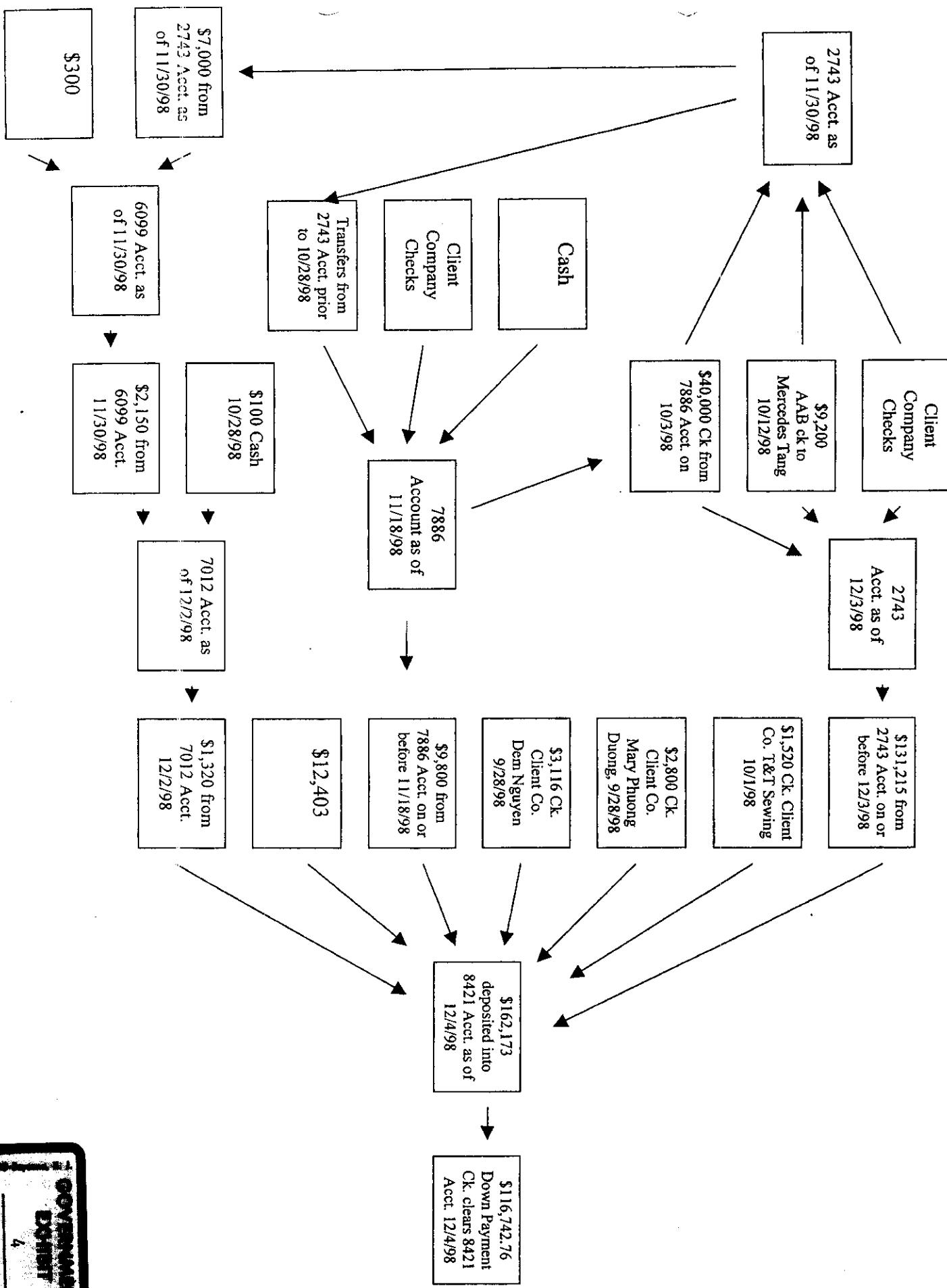
12. Records from Labor Staffing's workers' compensation carrier, Travelers, reveal that no audit ever was done for this period. After several attempts to contact Labor Staffing, including in writing, Travelers received no response and learned that the phone had been disconnected. Travelers then turned to Labor Staffing's accountant, Pham-Do Accounting, who told Travelers that Labor Staffing had gone out of business.

13. Star Labor also obtained insurance coverage for the policy period February 2, 2002 through February 2, 2003. However, audit records and bank records reflect that the Tina Le Organization did not begin operating under the Star Labor name until approximately May 2003.

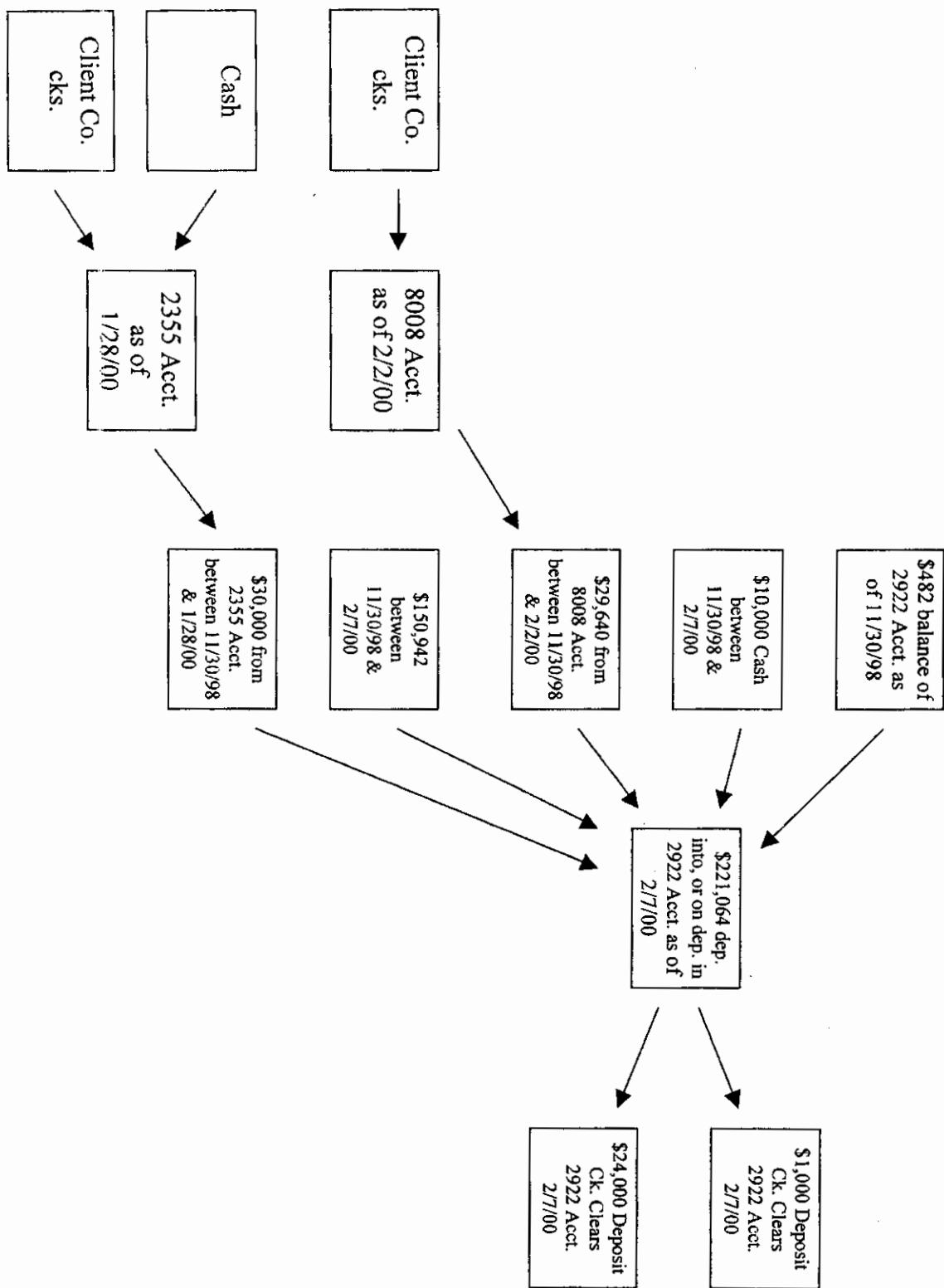
301 ADAMS DEPOSIT CHECK



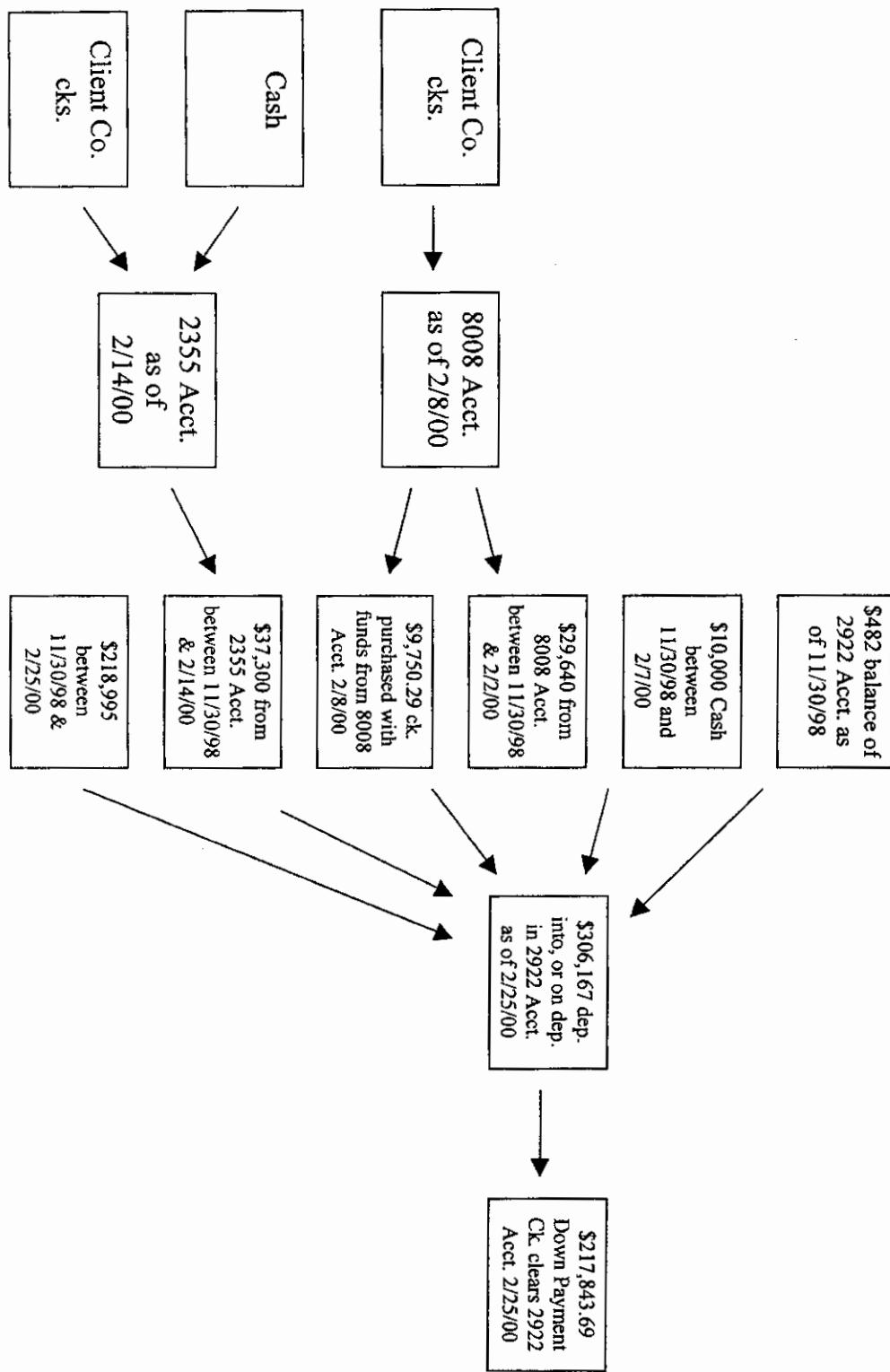
301 ADAMS DOWN PAYMENT CHECK



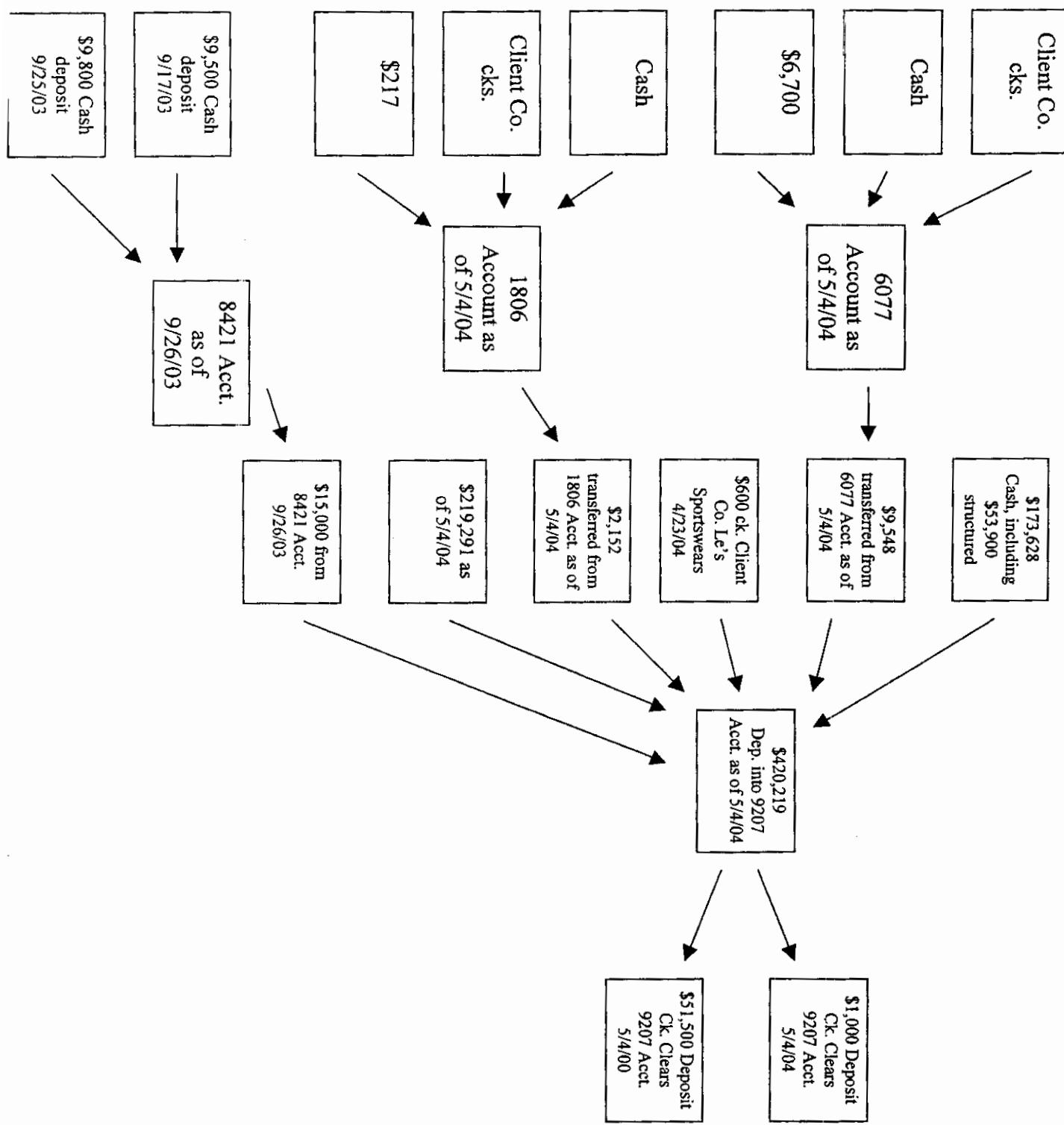
1548 DORCHESTER DEPOSIT CHECKS



1548 DORCHESTER DOWN PAYMENT CHECK



204 NORTH MONTELLO DEPOSIT CHECKS



204 NORTH MONTELLO DOWN PAYMENT CHECK

